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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Lieut. M. E. Hanna, A. D. C., left New York, Jan. 21, on the Concho, for Santiago de Cuba, by way of Havana, where he will consult with Maj. Gen. Brooke. His visit home has been short, but extremely pleasant. He received many attentions, among them being a dinner at the Union League Club, New York, on Jan. 16, by Mr. R. A. C. Smith, at which, among others were Capt. R. D. Evans, Elihu Root, Maj. Sumner Hayes, Frank H. Platt, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, St. Clair McKelway, John Addison Porter, Gen. W. S. Randolph, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. J. J. McCook, Capt. H. A. Borrowe and Woodbury Kane. Gen. Wood spoke at length of the work being done at Santiago, and Capt. Evans and Gen. Randolph also made brief addresses.

Gen. Guy V. Henry's prominence as one of the Eminences, the first Colonial Governors of this republic, gives the daily papers a good chance to draw interesting tales of adventure and daring from his remarkable life. Since he has been in Porto Rico Gen. Henry has had a fight with the depressing fever that took about as much nerve to resist as a chase of Indians through the snow. The winter weather has restored his strength, we are glad to say. The San Juan (Porto Rico) News says of Gen. Henry's plans for local town councils: "No other one reform that the Military Governor of Porto Rico has decided to inaugurate, will bring with it the same satisfaction as that granting self-government to the cities of the island and removing them from all political control of other departments of the civil government."

It is understood that the War Department is negotiating for a large tract of land about twenty miles from Honolulu as a site for an important military camp of instruction. Accommodations will be provided for about 12,000 men, and also for a military school for officers and men, the officers to be trained in handling large bodies of troops and the men to be given instruction which will be as near as possible to service in the field. The object of the War Department in establishing such a school is obvious. With the strong probability that it will be necessary for this Government to maintain a large force of American soldiers in tropical climates for several years, it is felt that they should be trained in camp life so as to avoid liability to sickness. Such a camp, to accomplish its purpose, should be away from large cities and in a climate that will prepare the men for their duty. The site selected in the vicinity of Honolulu combines all of these advantages and is an ideal place for the purpose.

Capt. F. W. Dickens, of the Navy, and Maj. Hopkins, the military aid to the Secretary of War, composing a Board appointed to consider the proper disposition of guns and other ordnance material acquired in Cuba, returned to Washington this week from a visit to Watervliet, where an inspection was made of the pieces. The last lot of these guns was received by the Mississippi about two weeks ago, and there are now 82 pieces at Watervliet and 42 at New York. Only a small portion of the ordnance is of modern make and design and little of it is of any consequence. The calibers are different from the American standard, and it is not probable that any of the weapons will be issued for service to either the Army or Navy, but all will be kept as trophies. Many of the guns at Watervliet are interesting specimens of the gun founder's art, but it is said the Spaniards made use of even this antiquated ordnance in the Cuban war. There are also in the collection two Howitzers made by Rodman in this country. The report of the Board with the recommendations made for the disposition of the ordnance has not been prepared.

A former French Minister of Public Works, M. Jules Roche, has been counting up the probable cost of a war in which France would be compelled to bring her immense resources into the field. He says that in the Franco-German war France had 600,000 men in the field, each of whom cost 8 fr. 80c. a day. In the next war, taking the lowest figures, he estimates that the French regular army would include 2,000,000 men, exclusive of the territorial army of 1,800,000 men. Assuming that the actual figures would be only 3,000,000 men, at 8 fr. 80c. a day per man, the cost per day would amount to 26,400,000 fr. This sum may be reduced, on account of the excessive cost of the improvised armies which France raised with so much energy in that war, to 25,000,000 or even 20,000,000 francs. The fault with this calculation is that France can never maintain three million men under arms at one time. With all her preparation it is probable that half that number is the maximum strength both for garrisons and the field. While M. Roche gives the strength of her army in 1870 as 600,000, we believe the number of individuals under arms at one time or another was 2,700,000. Still the \$2,000,000 per day which they cost could rise easily to \$3,000,000, and would be a heavy burden, and to it M. Roche adds \$400,000,000 as the cost of mobilization and preliminary expenses. This is not all the money the State would need. The savings banks had deposits of only \$120,000,000 in 1870. Now they have \$900,000,000, and a large part of this would be withdrawn. So France would have to provide for a thousand or twelve hundred million dollars if she entered into a continental war and

with such facts in prospect he thinks her borrowing capacity would not equal present expectations.

The Secretary of War has appointed Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General; Maj. Louis C. Craig, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain, 8th U. S. Cavalry, a Board to assemble in New York, Feb. 15 next, to examine, test, and report upon the various emergency rations, as to their adaptability for use in the service, and to compare the present emergency ration with those that may be submitted to the Board. The Board is authorized, on application, to make a practical test of the various rations with United States troops to be designated when the Board is ready to make the tests. It is not only the composition of the ration that is important, but the mode of putting it up. Americans are much given to packing in tin, but this cover offers no facility for dividing a ration. If the soldier does not eat the whole he not only has the same bulk to carry, but the contact of meat and tin in the open air is not free from danger to health. If the fragments are thrown away, a tin to a soldier, the quantity of camp refuse is increased enormously. The German sausage has not found favor in our Army, but there is no doubt that its form gives the soldier a chance to take what he wants without spoiling the rest and makes the least amount of refuse to be taken care of.

In former days, when the wars between Christian and Moslem were common, the Austrians established what is known as the military frontier. It was a strip of country lying along the threatened boundary in which soldiers were given certain landed rights on condition that they should hold themselves always ready for service. Perhaps we can apply this idea to the government of the distant Philippines. Our young soldiers there are reported to find some of the native women or the *Mestizos* so attractive that they are engaging themselves to them, and no doubt, with love to stimulate effort, they are learning the language rapidly. Why not spend the money it would cost to bring them home to set up these young men in business in the Philippines, and organize them as a local force, subject to proper rules as to military discipline and instruction, and having certain pay or privileges in return. We do not doubt that these Yankee lads would soon settle the Philippine question for us. But what would the lovesick maidens they have left behind do? Perhaps our suggestion may be considered too cruel to them to merit consideration. But even when "his heart is true to Pol" the fancy of the young man will wonder, and there is always material in such conditions as exist at Manila for a repetition of the Sabine and Roman story.

The bluejackets and marines of the U. S. S. Charleston, at Cavite, Manila, on Thanksgiving Day, invited the band of the 13th Minnesota Volunteers to dine with them, and a royal good time was the result. The band of the 13th Minnesota has made a great name for itself out at Manila, where its music has served to enliven the monotony of life, among the Regulars and Volunteers, and has won it innumerable friends. A member of the band, writing from Manila about the hospitality of the sailors, says: "If all the sailor laddies are like those of the Charleston they are a most extraordinary set of men. No more genuine hospitality ever existed than that which we had evidence of on Thanksgiving Day. After playing a few numbers on deck and roaming about the ship, mess call summoned us below and you can believe it did not take us long to get there. Such a sight as our eyes met. I wish you could have seen it. The lower deck was all decorated with bunting and flags and the long, swinging mess tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things to eat. After the feast we repaired to the upper deck. Here they had races of all kinds, diving contests of all kinds and the band played a short concert. When we left at 5 o'clock the launch took us around to the Olympia, Baltimore, Concord, Raleigh, Monterey and Monadnock. We played a selection for each ship and were cheered by the crews and officers. At 6 o'clock in the evening we all assembled at the Italian restaurant, where we tendered a banquet to the California band boys."

The manufacture of 400 Krag's daily at Springfield calls for a force of more than 2,000 men and a pay roll of \$200,000 a month. The Parkhurst clip-holder is before a board. If adopted it will give us one of the best, if not the very best, clip-holding and magazine loading systems in the world, and place our Army on an equal footing with any other in respect to capacity of fire. The views which have been held by our ordnance officers in respect to the waste which might be caused by rapid fire are perfectly sound, but the correction applied—to remove the power of magazine loading—was a correction in restraint of the commanding officer who might be in a situation where all this prudence would be valueless, and even harmful. If the Krag is brought to its fullest efficiency the responsibility for controlling the fire is left to the line officers, where it belongs. Apropos of the assumption that a quick-firing gun is a dangerous arm because it may lead the soldier to waste ammunition, the fact is brought forward that in the war of 1866 the Prussians who had the quicker gun fired fewer shots than the Austrians. There is elsewhere it was the training of the soldier and not the make of gun that controlled the results. It is a question of fire discipl-

line, and it is difficult to understand why ordnance officers should concern themselves with that. It is their duty to furnish the Army with the best possible weapon, leaving line officers to see that their men make the best possible use of it.

Affairs in the Philippines undoubtedly are in an unfortunate condition, but it is equally certain that the difficulties of the situation are exaggerated in the hope that they will produce an effect upon the Senate. Juntas in Hong Kong and London, ambassadors of the Agoncillo stripe and unofficial agents, all professing to represent Philippine opinion, are filling the newspapers with expositions of our constitution, advice to America, declarations of what the Filipinos will and will not accept and much other matter that would be interesting if it had any value. The most amusing effusion comes from the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong, which issued a statement announcing that the purchase of steam launches at Hong Kong by the Americans for use on the rivers of the Philippines is exasperating the Filipinos. Agoncillo is under the laws of war, a Spanish spy among us and should be promptly arrested as such. The way armies grow in the islands is amazing. Thirty thousand Filipinos, who have with them nearly fifty Maxim guns, are said to be at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government. In Iloilo there has been no change reported. Gen. Rios continues to find that his surrender to the insurgents instead of to the forces of the United States, to which Spain was bound to make surrender by the treaty, is a source of embarrassment to the Spaniards. The insurgents now propose to treat directly with Spain for the release of prisoners and adopt a very lofty tone toward their late masters. With all the talk, upon the Philippines, it is noticeable that our Government has not allowed an atom of information about the islands to escape its custody. It allows the stream of English, German, Spanish and Filipino revelations to flow on without a check. Meanwhile the feeling of our officers and men toward the islands seems to be continually more appreciative. The men of the Astor Battery have returned in fine condition, and the health of the troops is good. The only serious item in the week's news is the report from British Borneo that the inhabitants of the island of Balabac have revolted and murdered the Spanish Governor and his officers as they were leaving church. Balabac is a small island lying immediately north of Borneo.

Reference to the report of Commissary General Eagan shows that the expeditions sent beyond sea during the late war were supplied with two kinds of canned beef, "fresh roast" and "corned," and that the bulk of the supply was of the first named kind. For instance, the 5th Corps took with it 579,088 pounds of the roast beef and only 7,000 pounds of corned beef. In June and July further shipments were made to Santiago and apparently in more equal quantities. As neither the total weights nor the number of cans of a given weight are indicated we have to approximate the figures, but there seems to have been in all about five times as much roast as there was corned beef in cans. Apparently it is the roast beef which was objected to so strongly, and in spite of the fact that it has been included in the Army ration for many years any one who has had to live on it for a while knows that it tends to become repugnant. It is not a staying food, like corned beef and bacon. This is entirely beside any question of improper preparation, and refers to the article that goes into the ordinary market and depends on public approval for its sale. As to the article supplied to the Army in Cuba there is no doubt that the roast beef was condemned strongly. It will be interesting to see whether the new board on the Army ration will keep it on the list.

It is expected that the case of Capt. O. M. Carter will be brought up in Congress in connection with the discussion on the River and Harbor bill. An appropriation for continuing the work on the Savannah River improvement is to be passed upon, and inquiries will be made as to what has become of the millions of dollars already appropriated for the work. A call upon the President for the papers in the Carter case will show what the court martial found out about the money used by Capt. Carter. If any of it was misdirected or misappropriated, and the officer who disbursed it and the contractors who helped him to do so have given any testimony on the subject the House will insist upon having it. The trial of Capt. Carter and the expenses incident thereto is said to have cost the Government \$100,000 thus far, including a fee of \$5,000 by Senator Edmunds for investigating the case.

In a speech at a dinner given by the publishers of a life of Admiral Dewey at Keller's Hotel, Albany, on Jan. 24, William T. Dewey, of Montpelier, nephew of the Admiral, declared that affairs in the Philippines could and would be settled speedily if Congress would stop bickering over the matter and promptly ratify the Treaty of Paris. He quoted from a letter received only a day or two ago from the Admiral, who stated that Aguinaldo was fast losing his strength with the natives and could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty and that in some way he will personally benefit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition.

THE NAVY IN THE SENATE.

The naval battle of Santiago was fought over again on the old lines in executive session of the Senate, Jan. 23. Its renewal was due to the nominations which included the names of Admirals Sampson and Schley and the charming self-restraint to which we alluded last week was forgotten. Senators Wellington and Gorman, of Maryland, are reported to have criticised the elevation of Admiral Sampson. Senator Wellington, in a speech which is said to have been somewhat passionate in character declared that the administration had gone out of its way to elevate Sampson at the expense of Schley. He had looked into the matter thoroughly, and was convinced that the Department erred when it held that the glory of that fight belonged to Sampson. It was nonsense to claim that Sampson, ten miles away, and only in at the finish, was the real man in command. It was nonsense to pretend that under the rules of the Navy the Commodore was within signalling distance, and this kept him in his position of being actually present and in command. Sampson gave no orders and was not in the fight at all, while the reports and the condition of the ships showed that Schley was in the thick of it, and that it was his vessel, plunging ahead, that was the target of the best marksmanship of the enemy. It was also claimed by those who took a different view of the case that Schley had violated orders by not coaling in front of Santiago, but Mr. Wellington asserted that when the orders were given Schley it was impossible for him to coal there owing to the rough seas. In short, Mr. Wellington contended that Schley was the victim of the bureaucracy which existed in the Navy Department, and which had been used during and since the war to punish those who could not defend themselves. It is understood that the Senator's criticism was aimed not so much at Secretary Long as at Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is accused by partisans of Admiral Schley of using his influence with the Secretary to bring about the present situation.

Senator Gorman spoke with dignity but abated nothing of zeal for Admiral Schley. He took the ground that there was nothing in the record of Schley derogatory to him as a naval officer, and nothing so glorious in the record of Sampson, great as had been his services to his country, to justify the advancement which had been made and which placed a junior officer ahead of his senior. This act itself was a reflection on Schley which his friends naturally sought to rebuke.

Both the Maryland Senators insisted that before taking final action on the nominations the Senate should be put in possession of all the facts, so that it could for itself be the judge of whether or not the action of the Department had been just and fair to both officers. This demand for papers was very distasteful to Senators like Lodge, Hale and Chandler, who lamented the loss of time that ought to be given to the treaty of peace and feared the result of personal dissensions. They appealed to the Maryland Senators to permit the action of the administration to go unchallenged. Mr. Lodge made a strong presentation of the Sampson side of the controversy. He is preparing a history of the recent war, and has just concluded the chapter devoted to the naval engagement at Santiago. His carefulness as a literary man and his accuracy as a historian have caused him to make a very rigid scrutiny of all the official reports and to collate every fact connected with that great fight, whether essential to the details of history or not. With this matter fresh in his mind, Mr. Lodge told the Senate that it would be unwise to undertake an investigation; in fact, that it would be imprudent. It was a fact that could not be controverted, he said, that Schley had not obeyed the orders that had been given him. Believing Cervera was still at Cienfuegos, Schley was loath to leave there when ordered to Santiago and assured that there he would find the enemy. Appearing in front of Santiago and knowing that he had bottled Cervera, Schley withdrew, deliberately disobeying his orders. He cabled that he could not coal at sea (although he did so later), and started for Key West, taking the collier with him, and for forty hours, until he was turned back, the opportunity was favorable for the escape of Cervera into the high seas. Schley's turn seaward during the fight was of course one of the subjects under discussion.

The Senators who objected to the call for documents contended that the Senate ought not to stir up a situation that was best undisturbed. It could only bring criticism upon the officers who had been promoted and reflect seriously upon the Navy as a whole, but there are other officers in the service whose treatment does not please their friends in the Senate.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, asked why it was that Commo. Watson had not been promoted at all, and told the Senate that he proposed to see fair play done by him. He therefore wanted to see the records of the Department, so that he might know why Commo. Watson had been omitted from the list of those selected for promotion.

Senator Perkins, of California, also had a friend in the service whose treatment was not satisfactory, and he believed it would be a good thing for the Senate to enter upon a general inquiry into the records which had caused the Department to make its promotions.

It was in vain that the members of the Naval Committee tried to stem the tide. The Senate was in an inquiring turn of mind and would not be stopped. The motion calling for the transmission to the Senate of all the papers in the case of each Commodore who had been advanced for conspicuous conduct, was insisted upon. On a ye and nay vote a motion to table was defeated, 34 to 17, and the original motion was then carried without a vote. The Senate adjourned with the understanding that the cases were not to be again brought up until twenty days had elapsed, thus giving Senators ample time to investigate the records.

During the discussion the Senate awoke to one of those embarrassing facts that arise from doing the latter half of a thing first. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. Higginson to be a Commodore to succeed Commo. Schley. Senator Chandler reminded the Senate that when Adml. Schley was promoted to Commander he took the place by virtue of the dismissal of Commander Quackenbush, who was reinstated afterwards, leaving a situation such as exists now.

GENERAL WHEELER'S CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

It is said sometimes that the war is a tale that is told and no one wants to hear it again, but General Wheeler's "Story of the Santiago Campaign" disproves such ideas. In any case an account written by the second in command would deserve careful study. His plain and straightforward narrative, with its transcript of orders, letters and negotiations gives us the best view of the operations which has been published and the reader finds fault with the author only for what he has left out of the record.

It was on April 26 that the President sent for General Wheeler and offered him a commission. The nomination was made May 2 and confirmed May 4, but it was not until the 9th at 6:15 p. m. that he was ordered to Chickamauga. He took the first through train and reported to General Brooke May 11. The next day at 2 o'clock he received a telegraphic order to go to Tampa and at 2:07 was on the train. General Wheeler is sixty-one years old and the vigor and promptitude with which he began his career are noticeable all through his narrative and were remarked upon by correspondents in the field. It was this restless energy that enabled him to secure the first fight in Cuba for the cavalry, pushing ahead of the infantry, under command of Major General Lawton, to whom the advance had been committed by General Shafter. General Lawton's division was to disembark first, but General Wheeler went ashore to prepare for his men and Col. Wood must have been equally prompt, for he was ordered to send a man to hoist a flag on a blockhouse which crowned a height near the shore. In this way General Wheeler scored the first event of the campaign, the flag going up amid a whistle salute from the whole fleet. He rode three or four miles into the country the same day, and the next morning, June 23, was ordered by General Shafter to throw pickets out toward Siboney. He took two squadrons of Col. Wood's regiment and one each of the 1st and 3d Regular Cav. and three Hotchkiss guns. At Siboney he found the Spaniards had retreated, followed by Cubans. General Wheeler rode rapidly to the front and found the enemy in a strong position three miles from Siboney. Returning to Siboney he learned the features of the country from Gen. Castillo and, his troops coming up, ordered an advance in force next day. The battle of Las Guasimas, which followed on June 24, has been described sufficiently in other places. General Wheeler prints his own report and the reports of Gen. Young and Col. Wood, but otherwise adds nothing to previous accounts of the affair.

It is somewhat remarkable that he should print at this late day an extract from the New York "Times," saying that the Spaniards had 4,000 men there, and a few pages further on give Gen. Toral's estimate of 2,000, or a few less, and Gen. Linares's (who commanded in the fight) estimate of 1,400. As to the Spanish losses Gen. Escario said they were 200 and Gen. Toral 250, besides 15 others in encounters with the Cubans during the two days preceding. The subject of losses is interesting. Ours were 68 on a force of 964, or 7 per cent. The Spanish loss of 250, if calculated on 2,000 men, would be 12½ per cent., a difference that does not seem credible considering the better protection of the enemy.

It is evident that this engagement was not expected by General Shafter nor consonant with his plans. That same evening he gave positive orders "not to move forward so as to become engaged with the enemy, as he did not wish any further engagement to take place until we could advance with the entire force." He repeated these instructions on the 26th, in fact, they are contained in three different orders of June 25 and 26. General Wheeler was ordered to reconnoiter carefully and did so, close up to El Caney. Learning that there were only 500 men there he wanted permission to attack with a large force of artillery. He thought the garrison could be driven out by artillery fire and captured on the retreat to Santiago by a division placed between the two towns. General Shafter thought the plan feasible, but decided to give this work to General Lawton. Lawton, with his leading brigade under Chaffee, had broken camp as soon as they heard the firing at Las Guasimas, but the engagement had lasted but little more than an hour and the enemy was in full retreat when they came up.

On June 24, after the battle, General Wheeler received orders to take command of all the troops on shore and for several days was busy directing reconnaissances and selecting camp sites. In the battle of San Juan he was in command of his own cavalry and Kent's infantry division. As Shafter's second in command he received and publishes in his book a number of orders relating to reconnaissance, placing of commands, picketing, spies, Spanish defenses and other matters of Army administration which General Wheeler does well to publish as they refute the silly stories which have been insisted upon so strenuously by ignorant correspondents that nothing of the kind was done.

The defence of Caney, unimportant as it was in scope and results, deserves to be classed as the first engagement of high significance since the introduction of modern arms. General Wheeler gives several authorities who show that our antagonists have represented the Caney garrison uniformly as a force of 500 men. Against them we sent Lawton with 5,000; Bates, with 1,000, and some 400 Cubans, who were not employed against the town itself. No wonder Lawton and Chaffee expected to possess it in an hour, and yet it held out from 6:15 a. m. to 4 or 4:30 p. m., and the 500 defenders killed or wounded 444 of our men; nearly the full number of the defenders.

There were six defensive works, one brick fort and five blockhouses, and probably the number of men in these works was not above 100 all told, a dozen or twenty to each defence. Yet the fire from any one of the blockhouses was strong enough to be noted in the accounts of the fight as a serious obstacle to our advance. Certainly this is a tribute to smokeless powder, quick fire and the magazine gun. It is true that the terrain was very favorable to the defence, much of our advance being through gardens and fields, or over bare hills like that on which the 7th Infantry had its 134 casualties. These are the usual conditions of defence in cultivated regions, in countries that have not been abandoned to waste by a long and destructive war and in climates that do not favor the rank and rapid growths of Cuba; in short, under those conditions which every army must expect to meet. We have learned by experience that the dread of disaster which affects the minds

of all military students now to a degree never known before, and which is said to be the real check upon ambitious kings, is well founded. Multiply the fire from Caney a hundredfold as it would be multiplied in an engagement of moderate proportions, and we get results that are appalling.

General Wheeler's advice about artillery was not adopted. We sent only four guns against the place and had to move them within close rifle range before they became effective. Joining General Wheeler's information with Shafter's frank declaration that his mistake was in trying to fight two battles in one day, we are led to suspect that Wheeler's advice was more admired in retrospect than in advance. But who could imagine that half a thousand men in a loopholed village could stand off ten times their number during a whole day!

We regret that General Wheeler gives only the barest account of the details of the San Juan fight, but from his narrative and orders we obtain many interesting facts. He "had been directed by Colonel McClernand, General Shafter's Adjutant General, to give directions to General Kent in these movements." General Sumner took command of the Cavalry division, the brigades being commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll and Col. Leonard Wood. General Wheeler had fever from exposure to rain and sun, but was up and ready for duty on the morning of July 1, and was engaged all day, being occupied even after dark with the work of getting up intrenching tools. Hard as the labors of the week had been, he was up by 4 o'clock on the 2d and did not cease his activity until 11 at night. Such labors attest very great strength in a man of sixty-one, when even the youngsters felt the severities of those hot days of fight. But the two days were about his limit, and he was affected on the third. The question of what strength the Spanish had prepared to meet Wheeler's and Kent's forces receives no enlightenment from General Wheeler, though he tried to learn the truth from Spanish officers. Prisoners taken July 1 said there were two companies, 250 to 300 men at one place (undoubtedly the farm house hill) who were reinforced about 11 o'clock "to the total number of about 500 men," and the reinforcements brought with them two mountain pieces, which were planted in the road between the two heights of San Juan. This is the sum total of his information on this subject, though he speaks of squads of skirmishers who kept their place after the main Spanish line retreated. It is simply incredible that with 7,000 troops in Santiago the Spanish commanders should allow 500 men to fight without relief from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. against an enemy who numbered 7,391 men. Such a struggle might be very soothing to Spanish pride, however little to the commander's credit, and we may never learn the truth.

Whatever were the numbers at the front, the garrison of the whole eastern face of the city joined in the artillery fire and the guns that replied to Grimes's were in the city defenses.

Neither General Wheeler nor any other commander present that we know of has given his own estimate of the Spanish force on San Juan, and if it had amounted to anything like 2,000 or 3,000 men we think some one would have been bold to say so, and General Wheeler would not give the Spanish estimate of 500 without comment. Yet when we had 3,000 men entrenched on the hill covering almost precisely the same front our line was considered dangerously thin, "and appeals of the strongest character were made for the army to withdraw for fear an attack would drive them in a rout from their position." The number 3,000 is taken from General Wheeler, who, after recounting the various causes that depleted the ranks, says the force was so reduced "that it is doubtful if there were more than three thousand men on the ridge at midnight of July 1." It is remarkable that the force which had stormed the Spanish lines successfully feared it could not hold them, though they were in greater number than the late defenders, and the Spaniards were fewer than our attacking force had been. This sentiment is one of the phenomena of the campaign. Though victors we were not confident. General Shafter "was assured that unless the army withdrew there was great danger of its being driven from the ridge in a disgraceful rout." We need not recount the story so familiar to us all, but every addition to our knowledge of a phenomenon that has more than once defeated a powerful army is valuable. No doubt it was due in large part to the exhaustion that followed fighting in the intense heat, and Wheeler wrote to Shafter, "You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops." Such conditions are disturbing, but we know that they do not forbid very severe exertions. Lawton's men marched much of the night of Thursday, fought all of Friday at Caney, marched most of Friday night and still held their line with the others on Saturday, losing thirty men. Such labors do not indicate real exhaustion.

General Wheeler says: "It was not surprising that the bravest of the brave men in their exhausted condition were apprehensive. They knew they had but some three thousand men on the ridge; they knew that a force of some seven thousand men were in line of battle before them." He then tells us what he did to encourage the doubtful. "I reminded them that we had met the enemy at Las Guasimas on the 24th, attacked and defeated them, driving them before us, and that here again we had successfully charged and taken their breastworks, driving them from a very strong position. I said, 'These facts will convince the Spaniards that we will continue our attack upon their next line; and with that expectation it is unreasonable and not to be expected that they will return and attack us in the strong position we now hold.' I also sent members of my staff along the line reassuring officers and men in this manner."

Feeling sure that General Shafter would be assailed with the same advice to retreat, General Wheeler wrote him a letter of remonstrance. General Shafter's despatches show that the idea of withdrawing was not given up for some days, but fortunately a project that would have been extremely humiliating to American arms was abandoned at length. General Wheeler gives us more of its details than any other writer, but he does not make its inception clear. It is remarkable that, with opposing forces almost exactly equal (for Toral had only 7,000 in Caney and Santiago and Wheeler and Kent had rather more than 7,000 in their columns) the Spaniards should hold the lines of San Juan stoutly with probably 1,000 to 1,200 men and we should be so doubtful of our ability to hold the same lines with 3,000 men! The subject has never been elucidated, and perhaps never will be, but it is not the least interesting, nor perhaps the least important, of the developments in this singular campaign.

It is natural and proper for a commander to suspect the enemy of preparing that movement which he knows would, or might, be the most disastrous to himself, and by this standard we judge that a flank attack against our left was what Gen. Shafter expected. This is the only movement on the part of the enemy of which his despatches speak, except once when an attack on the right flank, before Lawton established himself there, is mentioned. We regard this as the real basis for the agitation in the lines on San Juan during the night of July 1. If the Spaniards had showed initiative faculty they had men enough in our front to occupy the atten-

tion of our whole line, and enough besides to supply a force for a strong movement by our left flank, and if they had acted promptly it would have been a very dangerous attack for us. This danger was very apparent and affected the judgment of many officers. Our first move was to send Bates's brigade to that part of the line and the 18th Infantry, which had been sent to help the cavalry during the first day, was also returned to its place on the left, but the sense of danger from such an attack did not pass away until it was clear that the enemy did not intend to make it.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE 10TH CAV.

One of the most auspicious of the many happy events which show the trend of military feeling in the South, was the occasion of the presentation to the 10th Cavalry of a beautiful post flag, by Messrs. Boyd and Pratt, for the citizens of Huntsville, Ala., on Jan. 18. Col. Boyd is the cashier of the Huntsville Bank and Gen. Pratt is the proprietor of the immense cotton mill at that point. Scores of people from the city were present to witness the affair. The entire 10th Cavalry was drawn up in close column of squadrons under command of Maj. J. L. Fowler. Three veteran Sergeants raised the stately emblem, to which the regiment, and a color escort under command of Lieut. T. A. Roberts, presented arms. As it fluttered to the breeze the trumpets gave the appropriate flourishes and the celebrated 10th Cavalry Band rendered the "Star Spangled Banner." In his speech in behalf of the citizens of Huntsville, Gen. S. W. Pratt said:

"Col. Whiteside, and Officers of the 10th Cavalry: We feel it an honor and privilege to present to you and your regiment, a flag, which during the past eight months you have made glorious. The distinguished service of your regiment before San Juan, where the eyes of your country watched in expectation of something illustrious, make it peculiarly fitting that you be made the custodians of a flag made more resplendent by your courage. Your countrymen watched and were not disappointed, and in recognition of your gallantry and self-sacrifice, we give you this emblem, which you have stood by so steadfastly in the past, and in whose defence you have added new laurels to American soldiery."

Col. S. M. Whiteside replied as follows: "Gentlemen:—The patriotic inspiration which prompted my good friends of Huntsville in presenting this regulation flag is, I can assure them, most highly appreciated; and their memory will always have a warm and large spot in my heart, which time and distance can never erase. This flag gives protection and happiness to eighty millions of the grandest and most enterprising people on earth, the best Government on which the sun shines, the richest nation in material resources and productive capacity of any in the world, and why should not every citizen regard it a privilege and honor to enjoy life and happiness under the protection of the 'Star Spangled Banner'? As Colonel of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, I accept this flag, and in behalf of the veterans you now see before you, who planted it on San Juan Hill, in defence of the nation's honor. I tender to you, Gen. Pratt and Col. Boyd, my sincere thanks for your very appropriate gift, hoping that you and they, may yet live to see this glorious emblem, waving over a domain so extensive that the sun can never pass below its horizon."

The visitors were then regaled in the tent of the hospitable commander of the 10th, Col. Whiteside, by a collation served by the ladies of the regiment, the band meanwhile furnishing its excellent music. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Rafferty, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lott, 8th Cav.; Mrs. Clark, Capt. Paddock and Foster, 5th Cav.; Gen. Moore, Messrs. Cox, Stevens, with their ladies. The 10th Cavalry will take with them to the Rio Grande many pleasant memories of Huntsville and its people.

THE 20TH INFANTRY.

We have received a pamphlet containing a short history of the 20th Infantry with field orders, reports of Maj. Gen. Bates, in whose Independent Brigade the regiment served, and extracts from that of Gen. Shafter, all referring to the service of this regiment in Cuba. Maj. Wm. S. McCaskey, completes the record by printing his report to the Adjutant General, dated July 14, 1898.

The 20th U. S. Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, on April 19, 1898, and proceeded to Mobile, Ala. The regiment had with it for duty all of its officers, except one Captain, awaiting retirement, and two Lieutenants, Aides-de-Camp to general officers. The regiment reached Mobile, April 21, where it remained in camp until June 4, being assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. While at Mobile the Colonel of the regiment, Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, and its Lieutenant Colonel, Loyd Wheaton, were appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers and left the regiment for their new duties, the former being subsequently appointed Major General of Volunteers.

June 4, the regiment being fully equipped for field service, sailed from Mobile on the transport Matewan, constituting, with the 3d U. S. Infantry, the Independent Brigade attached to the 5th Army Corps, and commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Bates. The brigade joined the 5th Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., and sailed with it to Cuba, disembarking at Daiquiri on June 22, 1898. The regiment took an active part in the campaign and battles that ended with the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. From Maj. McCaskey's report we learn that at the beginning of the first day's fight, July 1, the effective strength of the regiment was 23 officers and 570 men. Its history in the action is a very good example of the labors which a part of the Army were compelled to undergo. June 30 it was not among the force concentrated near El Pozo, but was at Siboney, six miles distant. Leaving Siboney at 8:30 p. m., June 30, it reached Gen. Wheeler's headquarters at 2 a. m. Resumed march at 5:30, after breakfast, and after halting at Gen. Shafter's headquarters several hours the regiment went forward to Caney, where it was placed in two lines on the left of the 25th Infantry of Col. Miles's brigade. There one company was able to join in the attack on the stone fort, which decided the fate of Caney. After the capture of this place the regiment marched back about two miles, had supper, and at 9 p. m., resumed the march to San Juan, which was reached at 2:30 a. m. There the regiment bivouacked behind a hill and at noon took position on the extreme left, having the 2d Infantry on its right. July 7 it moved to the right, taking part in the work of surrounding Santiago. The regiment was commanded by Maj. W. S. McCaskey, and the battalions by Capt. John B. Rodman, Joseph F. Huston, and Alfred Reynolds, the latter succeeding Capt. Rodman, who was wounded at Caney. The companies were commanded by Capt. Herbert S. Foster, James S. Rogers, Henry B. Moon (until wounded, July 2, at San Juan), James A. Irons, John C. Dent, John F. Morrison, Alfred Reynolds and Henry A. Greene, and Lieuts. Wm. H. Chapman and Robert W. Mearns. Lieuts. Geo. H. Estes, C. C.

Smith, U. G. Worrell, M. F. Smith, L. T. Richardson, Lucian Stacy, C. W. Exton, and G. M. Cralle were active in all the operations, and the regimental officers, Lieut. E. M. Lewis, Adjutant, and Lieut. F. R. Day, Quartermaster, are highly commended in Maj. McCaskey's report, as also Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas Y. Ahy, U. S. A., on duty with the regiment, who is a Confederate veteran, and brought to his duties the faithfulness that distinguishes his profession. Maj. McCaskey says: "The non-commissioned staff and other enlisted men of the regiment sustained the reputation of the Army for fortitude, intelligent performance of duty, and ability to endure under privations. They were cool under fire or in the charge, were under perfect discipline at all times and showed remarkable ingenuity in the construction of intrenchments, the lines of which were mainly built with bayonets, meat ration cans or tin cups. The lines for these intrenchments were selected by the company officers, and without the assistance of Engineer officers, and are models of construction."

After the surrender the regiment was occupied in guarding Spanish prisoners, and was made part of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Army Corps. On Aug. 18 it sailed on the transport Yale for Montauk Point, N. Y., where it went into camp, Aug. 26. Sept. 13 the regiment left Camp Wikoff, N. Y., and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it arrived Sept. 16, 1898. Dec. 15, telegraphic notice was received that the regiment would be sent for duty in the Philippine Islands, and preparations are now in progress for departure. During this short but effective campaign the 20th Infantry lost as follows: Killed in action: 1 enlisted man; wounded in action: 2 officers and 13 enlisted men; died of wounds received: 2 enlisted men; died of disease: 1 officer and 44 enlisted men.

SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

There will be a meeting at the Army and Navy Club, 16 West Thirty-first street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, at 8:30 p. m., for the purpose of forming a society whose members served as commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps (Regular or Volunteer) during the war with Spain. The objects of the proposed society will be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain, to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in the war, and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of the sailors and soldiers of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain the national honor and Union. Those who served in any capacity, as commissioned officers, as stated above, are particularly requested to be present. Some seventy of the officers have already announced their intention of uniting to form this society.

RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

In 1893 we published a list of retirements in the Navy down to and including the year 1935. We have completed the list to include all the names in the Navy Register for January, 1899. We also give the correct date of retirement of the following officers:

Line: H. L. Howison, Oct. 10, 1899; B. J. Cromwell, Feb. 9, 1902; C. H. Rockwell, April 29, 1902; N. H. Farquhar, April 11, 1902; O. W. Farenholt, May 2, 1905; W. W. Reisinger, Dec. 15, 1905; B. P. Lamberton, Feb. 25, 1906; J. B. Coghlan, Dec. 9, 1906; H. M. Manney, Jan. 22, 1906; J. G. Eaton, Jan. 29, 1909; C. P. Rees, Sept. 4, 1910; G. Blacklinger, Oct. 23, 1910; C. E. Colahan, Feb. 25, 1911; R. P. Rogers, Dec. 20, 1911; E. M. Hughes, Jan. 28, 1912; Lucien Young, March 31, 1914; J. T. Smith, Feb. 25, 1917; U. R. Usher, April 7, 1917; B. O. Scott, Jan. 30, 1918; H. S. Knapp, June 27, 1918; J. C. Colwell, Aug. 10, 1918; H. T. Mayo, Dec. 8, 1918; H. O. Dunn, May 29, 1919; T. W. Ryan, July 8, 1919; T. Snowden, Aug. 12, 1919; J. A. Bell, Feb. 8, 1920; C. H. Harlow, Sept. 8, 1920; W. T. Sears, Oct. 10, 1920; W. S. Sims, Oct. 15, 1920; J. B. Blish, Sept. 8, 1922; B. Wilson, Feb. 23, 1920; R. Welles, Jr., Dec. 7, 1924; W. R. M. Field, Oct. 5, 1924; C. P. Plunkett, Feb. 15, 1926; J. P. McGinniss, Sept. 22, 1926; R. Andrews, March 31, 1928; H. Davis, Sept. 22, 1928; H. K. Hines, Dec. 20, 1928; N. A. McCully, Jr., June 19, 1929; W. D. MacDougall, June 30, 1930.

The retirements in the Line of a later date than 1930 are as follows (we shall give the retirements in the Staff next week):

1931—Bassett, F. B., Jan. 4; Schofield, F. H., Jan. 4; Chase, J. V., Jan. 10; Vogelgesang, C. T., Jan. 11; Boughter, F., Jan. 14; Twining, N. C., Jan. 17; Dayton, J. H., Feb. 3; Bostwick, L. A., Feb. 21; Pratt, W. V., Feb. 28; Carter, J. F., March 25; Ziegemeier, H. J., March 27; Terhune, W. J., May 3; Althouse, A., May 23; Williams, G. W., July 30; Chandler, L. H., Aug. 17; Mitchell, G. G., Sept. 19; Marvell, G. R., Sept. 25; Irwin, N. E., Sept. 29; Taylor, M. M., Oct. 13; Moffett, W. A., Oct. 31; Reid, J. H., Nov. 10; Davis, C. Nov. 13; Lang, C. J., Nov. 24; Phelps, W. W., Nov. 26; Evans, W., Nov. 26; Everhart, L. H., Dec. 6; Hoff, A. B., Dec. 12; Pearson, H. A., Dec. 24; Smith, H. E., Dec. 28.

1932—Stearns, C. D., Jan. 15; Ritter, H. S., Jan. 25; Williams, F., Feb. 8; Willard, A. L., Feb. 21; Coleman, N. T., March 4; Bierer, B. B., March 17; Kaiser, L. A., April 1; Bradshaw, G. B., May 25; Whitted, W. S., July 24; Harrison, W. K., July 30; Leigh, R. H., Aug. 12; Hussey, C. L., Aug. 18; Christy, H. H., Sept. 18; Hines, J. F., Sept. 22; Edie, J. R., Sept. 28; Tompkins, J. T., Sept. 29; Brotherton, W. D., Oct. 14; Bailey, C., Oct. 19; Pollock, E. T., Oct. 25; Gelm, G. E., Nov. 2; Signor, M. H., Dec. 14; Mallison, G., Dec. 23.

1933—Hough, H. H., Jan. 8; Kavanagh, A. G., Jan. 20; Sypher, J. H., March 15; McNamee, L., April 4; Wilson, T. S., April 22; Sawyer, F. L., April 24; Preston, C. F., May 3; Kuenzli, H. C., May 29; Traut, F. A., June 6; Gise, W. K., June 22; Belknap, R. R., June 26; Sullivan, F. B., June 27; Olmsted, Percy N., July 8; Ward, H. H., July 20; Payne, F. R., Aug. 5; Davidson, G. C., Aug. 12; Douglas, R. S., Aug. 14; Fullinwider, S. P., Aug. 29; Biset, E. L., Sept. 30; Croswell, W. S., Oct. 30; Day, G. C., Nov. 8; Bennett, E. L., Nov. 12; McKethan, A. A., Nov. 13; Clark, F. H., Jr., Dec. 18; Senn, T. J., Dec. 21.

1934—Barnes, C. B., Jan. 1; Spear, R. Jan. 9; Blamer, D. W., Jan. 20; Sandoz, F. L., Feb. 5; Jewell, C. T., Feb. 26; Chadwick, F. L., March 15; Galbraith, G. S., April 18; Stirling, Y., Jr., April 30; England, C., July 4; Blakely, J. R. Y., July 17; Davidson, W. C., July 22; Doddridge, J. S., Aug. 23; Babin, Aug. 29; Kalbach, A. E., Aug. 29; Upham, F. B., Sept. 7; Powelson, W. V., Sept. 15; Campbell, E. H., Oct. 4; Symington, P., Oct. 6; Montgomery, W. S., Oct. 10; McLean, R., Nov. 10; Gilpin, C. E., Nov. 15; Jones, L. B., Nov. 27; Manion, W. J., Dec. 13; Standley, W. H., Dec. 18.

1935—Palmer, L. C., Jan. 11; MacFarland, H. G., Jan. 31; Pringle, J. R. P., Feb. 4; Caldwell, H. H., Feb. 5;

McCormick, B. B., Feb. 17; Wurtzbaugh, D. W., Feb. 19; Monaghan, J. R., March 26; Ellis, M. S. C., March 30; Sticht, J. L., April 2; Holden, J. H., April 5; Scott, W. P., June 28; Pratt, A. A., June 30; Craven, T. T., July 8; Stone, R., Aug. 6; McNeely, R. W., Aug. 11; Jackson, O. P., Aug. 28; Jessop, E. F., Sept. 6; Baldwin, F. P., Oct. 1; Poor, C. L., Oct. 1; Laning, H., Oct. 18; McCormack, M. J., Oct. 20; Bookwalter, C. S., Nov. 1; Fewell, C. C., Nov. 14; Webster, C., Nov. 26; Osborn, R. H., Dec. 6.

1936—Sellers, D. F., Feb. 4; Mustin, H. C., Feb. 6; Watson, E. H., Feb. 28; Snow, C. F., March 3; Graham, S. V., March 4; Butler, H. V., Jr., March 9; Thompson, L. S., April 23; Earle, R., May 3; Luby, J. McC., May 9; Johnston, R. Z., Jr., June 7; Todd, D. W., June 29; Curtin, R. I., July 4; Walker, J. E., Aug. 16; Chester, A. T., Aug. 30; Brumby, F. H., Sept. 11; Turpin, W. S., Sept. 17; Raby, J. J., Sept. 17; Bulmer, R. C., Nov. 4; Bennett, K. M., Nov. 25; Cluverius, W. T., Dec. 25.

1937—Gillis, I. V., Jan. 1; Kearney, T. A., Feb. 15; Cushman, W. R., April 9; Wadhams, A. J., April 21; Ridgely, F. E., June 7; Knepper, O. S., June 16; Stone, G. L. P., July 15; Gherardi, W. R., Aug. 9; McCauley, E. J., Aug. 13; Klemann, J. V., Oct. 16.

1938—Wettengel, I. C., May 13; MacArthur, A. J., Jr., June 1; Tozer, C. M., June 27; Bronson, A., Jr., Sept. 29; Wood, D. M., Oct. 27.

1939—Powell, J. W., Feb. 15; Roys, J. H., April 19; Knox, D. W., June 21.

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

On Wednesday the House bill for the reorganization of the Navy was unexpectedly reported to the Senate by Mr. Hale of the Naval Committee, who gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest practicable moment. The bill goes to the Senate amended in several particulars, the most important changes made being that striking out provision for a Judge Advocate General Corps, and inserting a provision authorizing the President, whenever the needs of the Naval Service require, to appoint from time to time Ensigns and Lieutenants in the Navy for two years after the passage of the act. Friends of the measure were surprised at the manner in which the Committee decided to report the bill without further consideration, and had no expectation that it would be out of committee for a week and probably more. The fact that the measure has been amended is accepted by some officers as unfavorable to its passage this session, and fear is felt that the House may not accept the Senate changes and a conference possibly not be ordered in time to dispose of the bill finally. The majority of officers have no fear of the effect of the amendments on the final result, and believe that as the bill has now been reported there will not be strong opposition in the Senate to its adoption when a vote is taken.

The amendments by the Senate Committee to the House bill, as published last week, are in detail as follows:

Sections 1, 2, 3 are not changed. From the first paragraph of Section 4 the last seven words are stricken out, so that it reads as follows, omitting the words italicized:

Sec. 4. That Engineer Officers transferred to the line who are below the rank of Commander, and extending down to, but not including, the first Engineer who entered the Naval Academy as Cadet Midshipman, shall perform sea or shore duty, and such duty shall be such as is performed by Engineers in the Navy, except watch duty in the engine room.

Sections 5 and 6 are unchanged. Section 7 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7. That the active list of the line of the Navy, as constituted by section one of this Act, shall be composed of eighteen Rear Admirals, seventy Captains, one hundred and twelve Commanders, one hundred and seventy Lieutenant Commanders, three hundred Lieutenants, and not more than a total of three hundred and fifty Lieutenants (junior grade) and Ensigns; Provided, That each Rear Admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a Brigadier General of Infantry in the Army. Officers, after performing three years' service in the grade of Ensign, shall, after passing the examinations now required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade); Provided, That when the office of Chief of Bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of Rear Admiral, said officer shall have the pay heretofore received by a Commodore during the time he holds said office. And, provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the retirement of officers who are now Commodores with the rank and pay of that grade; And, provided further, That all sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "with the relative rank of" are hereby amended so as to read "with the rank of," but officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled, in virtue of their rank to command in the line or in other staff corps. Neither shall this Act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the Navy.

The last clause of Section 8 is amended to read as follows, the words in italics being added:

The President may in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list, with the rank and three-fourths the pay of the next higher grade as now existing, including the grade of Commodore, to cause the unexpired vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

Section 9 is amended so as to provide that the Retirement Board shall consist of not less than five Rear Admirals, not less than four governing. The House bill provides that the Board shall have not less than three nor more than five members, and that a majority shall govern. The last proviso of this section is amended to read as follows:

And provided further, That any officer retired under the provisions of this section shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of his grade; but upon the recommendation of not less than four members of said Board, and for special reasons given, such officer may in the discretion of the President be retired with the rank and three-fourths of the pay of the next higher grade as now existing, including the grade of Commodore; Provided further, That wherever the needs of the Naval Service require it, the President is authorized for two years from the passage of this Act to appoint from time to time Ensigns and Lieutenants in the Navy, not to exceed (—) in all; And further provided, That no person shall be so appointed who at the time of appointment is more than twenty-five years of age, and no person shall be so appointed unless he has had meritorious service in the war with Spain.

Section 10 remains unchanged. Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, providing for a corps of Judge Advocates, are stricken out. In Section 15 a verbal error of one word is corrected without altering the sense.

The first paragraph of Section 16 is altered to read as follows:

Sec. 16. The commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, including staff officers of like grade or rank, other than Naval Constructors, shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army or Marine Corps; Provided, That Naval Chaplains who do not now possess relative rank shall have the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy.

Section 17 is amended so as to limit the examin-

tion of machinists from civil life for the position of War-
rant Machinist to men not over thirty years of age.

Sections 18 and 19 are unchanged. The proviso of Section 20 is altered to read as follows, without changing its effect:

And provided further, That applicants for retirement under this section shall, unless physically disqualified for service, be at least fifty years of age.

In Section 21 the word "act" in the first proviso is changed to "section." At the end of Section 22 this proviso is added. It relates to the Marine Corps. Provided, That after said vacancies are once filled there shall be no further appointments from civil life.

The remaining sections of the bill are unchanged, except that Section 26 is stricken out altogether. It reads as follows:

Sec. 26. That the senior officers of fleets or squadrons shall, while so serving, have the rank of the grade next above their lineal rank in the Marine Corps: Provided, That such temporary increase of rank shall cease on the relief of such officers from duty as senior officers of marines of fleets or squadrons.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 24.

The most interesting social event of the week at the Naval Academy was the presentation of the Gibson pictures in the armory on Saturday evening. Mrs. C. W. Bartlett and Miss Murray were the managers, and the object was for "sweet charity's sake," with Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Clark, as patronesses.

The first scene was the Gibson Girl, Miss Marguerite Porter, Miss Charlotte Murray, and Miss Mary R. Magruder. In a charming drawing room setting, made a beautiful and natural group. 2. The Wonders of Palmistry, in which a fair girl has hold of a man's hand, telling him he will marry a blonde that loves him, with the arch suggestion that he will have to speak quick. Mrs. Shipley and Mr. Balliere presented this effective tableau. 3. His First Love. Mrs. Pollock. 4. The Latest Nobleman, in which Miss Loomis, Dr. Pigott, Mrs. Hoff, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Halsey portrayed the American craze for the foreign counts. 5. Generous. Master Edward Eberle asks piquant Miss Nevett Steele for a bite of "your candy." Reply—"No, but you may kiss me while my mouf is sticky." 6. The Night Before Her Wedding. Misses Kearney, Terry, Miles, Randall, Brown, Craven, Sampson and Loomis. This was an exquisite picture of grace and womanly loveliness. All who made the tableau were debutantes, excepting the pledged bride, who was Miss Sampson, whose engagement to Ensign Cluverius has just been announced. 7. A Little Story. By A. Sleeper. Miss Georgie Porter, Mr. Hoff, Mr. Nevitt Steele. Mr. Steele played waiter to a fine degree. 8. Rupert of Hentzau. Mrs. Sharpe, Messrs. Forbes, Knight and Osterhaus. 9. Their Presence of Mind. Mrs. Cooper, and Messrs. Bullard and Brooke. 10. Out of His Class. Miss Roman and Mr. Dashiell. 11. Selecting an Employer. Misses Kearney and Terry, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hartley Bartlett, Mr. Magruder. 12. Is Bicycling Bad for the Heart? Miss Pegram and Mr. Dashiell. Scene—Two bikes by a country fence. She on the top rail, and he pensively standing beside her. This was the occasion of a roar at the end, as the curtain did not close properly and part of the audience saw the quiet scene break up. The earnest gentlemen to the "supper" formed a bit of improvised acting that was readily seen from the darkened audience room. 13. After the War. A soldier boy returns, and the admiring lassie asks: "Welcome home! Are you one of our heroic lads?" He meekly and sadly replies: "No; I ain't no hero. I'm a Regular." Miss Wainwright and Mr. Bullard. 14. Is a Caddy always Necessary? It certainly was not in this case. Her crushed sleeve showed how close they had been sitting together before they had been disturbed by the clever little caddy who did his part so well. Mrs. Laws, Mr. Brown and Master Paul Sargent. 15. The Only Pebble on the Beach. Misses Mollie and Florence Milligan and Miss Woodward. 16. Marooned. Misses Nelson, Brogden, F. Milligan, M. Milligan, Woodward and Pegram. This was timely. It was announced "After Jan. 29." This is the day after the graduation of the first class, and the five forlorn ones were sadly weeping, with disheveled hair, over the departed ones. 17. The Lass that Loved a Sailor. Miss Wainwright. 18. Those Foreign Relations. Mrs. Schell, Miss Miles, and Messrs. Kearney and Sargent.

The successful issue of tableaux which went off with remarkable smoothness, natural presentation and scenic effect, is due largely to Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll and P. A. Engr. F. J. Schell. Mr. Ingersoll had charge of the construction of the machinery of the stage, and its effective lighting; Mr. Schell had the scenic results in hand, the movement of the machinery and the changing of the figures. About 500 people were present.

There will be 45 vacancies June 30 and 18 exist now to be filled after March 4, by the new Congressmen, viz.: 1st and 8th Alabama, 10th Illinois, 10th and 11th Kentucky, 4th and 5th Louisiana, 4th Mississippi, 3d Nebraska, 13th, 24th, 25th, and 26th New York, 6th and 20th Ohio, 28th Pennsylvania, 1st Tennessee, and 5th Texas.

The remains of the late Lieut. John J. Blandin, which have been in a vault at Greenmount Cemetery since his death, last July, are to be buried in the naval cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy. Mrs. Blandin has visited Annapolis to arrange for the interment.

The Misses Milligan, daughters of Chief Engr. Milligan, gave a beautiful luncheon on Friday at half-past 1. Those present were the Misses Loomis, the Misses Brogden, Miss Meiere, Miss Gassaway, Miss Wainwright, Miss Owen, and Miss Thomas.

Mr. Walter Ebbes entertained Friday afternoon at a card party at her residence on Maryland avenue. Six-hand euchre was played and several handsome prizes awarded. About forty ladies were present, among whom were Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Trench, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mrs. Thomas Fell, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Gassaway, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. A. N. Brown, Mrs. Bailliere, and Mrs. Eberle.

Officers of the Naval Academy gave a dance at the armory Wednesday evening, which was well attended. The wife of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright and Paymr. Loomis received.

The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester has received a coat of white paint.

The unveiling of the tablet erected in the Naval Academy Chapel to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., took place Sunday morning before a large audience. The service began with the morning prayers, and when Lieut. Bernadou, Commander of the Winslow, stepped forward to unveil the tablet the whole congregation stood, as the Union Jack fell. Never before, perhaps, did the arches of the chapel ring so strongly with "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as all who knew him

thought of the strong, Christian character of the first American officer who fell in the Spanish-American war. The mother of Ensign Bagley, and his sisters, Miss Bagley and Miss Belle Bagley, were present and heard the eloquent tribute Chaplain Clark paid Bagley, whom he knew when the young Ensign was a cadet. The committee of arrangements for the tablet were: Lieut. R. H. Jackson, Lieut. Albert Gleeves, Lieut. C. S. Williams, and Lieut. Wm. R. Shoemaker. P. A. Engr. Oscar W. Koester, U. S. N., who was in the torpedo fleet with the Winslow, was also present. At the conclusion of the address the choir sang a voluntary, "God Be with Us Till We Meet Again," this being the last Sunday the class of '99 will worship at the chapel. The choir which rendered the music in excellent spirit and harmony, sang its prayer, "For those in peril on the Deep," while the congregation remained kneeling. After the dismissal of the church, many went up to be introduced to Mrs. Bagley and her daughters, and to have a nearer view of the tablet. It was erected to the right of the chancel, directly behind the preaching desk. The tablet was made by Tiffany, and is of enamel, a golden yellow in the base, with letterings of black. Chaplain Clark's address was not only a faultless piece of diction, but a feeling tribute delivered on behalf of one he knew and loved. In it he said: "This tablet has sacred significance. We read on it: 'The first American officer who fell in the Spanish-American war.' Some one must needs fall. The glory of war consists in its sacrifices, rather than its conquests. This simple tablet is worth more to the nation than all the millions the war cost, for it shows, in the hour of the nation's need, what was in the heart of its youth."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

West Point, Jan. 24, 1899.

There was quite a large attendance at the officers' hop on Friday evening.

A very successful cadet german, led by Cadets Woodruff, Poole, and Birnie, occupied the afternoon of Saturday, from 3 until 5:30. A number of visitors added to the interest of the occasion. The next german will be held on the afternoon of Feb. 4. Among the dancers at the german on Saturday were the following: Miss Trap-hagen and Cadet Trot, Miss Camp and Miss Pillsbury, Miss Quintard and Cadet Comly, Miss Hallett and Cadet Stuart; Miss Roe and Cadet Heintzelman, Miss Pollock and Cadet Grant, Miss Elise Pollock and Cadet Slatery, Miss Craney and Cadet Wilen, Miss Anne Davis and Cadet Gleeves, Miss Spurgin and Cadet Wood, Miss Braden and Cadet Canfield; Miss Quintard, second, and Cadet Jackson; Miss Hall and Cadet Minns, Miss Adams and Cadet Jordan, Miss Nichols and Cadet Morey.

The programme of the concert on Saturday evening was very carefully selected and proved a genuine treat to all music lovers.

Saturday afternoon of the present week, Jan. 29, a cadet reception will be given by Mrs. Mills from 3:30 until 5:30 p. m. On Saturday evening, a cadet hop will be given, the attendance at which will undoubtedly be very large for this season of the year.

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water will preach at the morning services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday next, Jan. 30. On Feb. 4 a german will be given in the afternoon and in the evening a cadet concert will be held. The graduating ball will take place on the evening of Feb. 14. The graduating exercises will be held on the 15th. It is now thought that the new Memorial Hall will be used for the exercises and possibly also for the ball.

ARMY NOTES.

A Havana despatch says: A detachment of the Cuban Army entered Matanzas Jan. 20, and Gen. James H. Wilson, Military Governor of the province, received a rousing greeting from the Cubans, to whom he has endeared himself by his kind actions. Seven hundred Cubans passed the City Hall, where Gen. Wilson and Sanger, with their staffs and others, saw them march past. The sight of the Americans excited the people to the highest pitch, and they cheered Gen. Wilson, President McKinley, and the United States.

Manila, Jan. 21, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Construction hospital Nagasaki unnecessary. Health of command good. Diseases successfully treated here, except chronic bowel difficulty and rheumatism. Send number of such cases by transport Zealandia to San Francisco. If peace prevailed might establish hospital in mountains, where recuperation would be rapid. Convalescent hospital at Corregidor, near mouth of harbor, successful.

Last week reference was made to the arrival of Co. E, 7th Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, and in connection with it that it was Capt. C. A. Worden's company. It was his company, but the gallant Captain died at Fort Logan last September of exhaustion, due to the hardships of the Santiago campaign.

The following are reported from Manila, Nov. 26, as having arrived on the U. S. transports Senator and Valencia: Maj. G. A. Goodale and 5d Battalion, 23d U. S. Infantry; officers and men of Batteries A and D, 1st Battalion, California Heavy Artillery; Acting Assistant Surg. I. B. Ladd, C. J. Bartlett, B. F. Jones, W. O. Taylor, and S. O. Beasley, Lieut. W. C. Cannon, U. S. V., Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. W. J. Fife, 1st Washington.

Army orders contain the singular information that two hospital ambulances which were taken by the Minnesota Volunteers to Manila, have been used exclusively by the General Corps Hospital because no other ambulances were available. If Volunteers could take ambulances across the ocean we do not see why the Army Medical Department could not send them. It is a queer business.

According to the Buffalo "Express" the 13th U. S. Infantry is stronger now than it ever was before. Jan. 18 the regiment numbered 1,210 men exclusive of the recruits who may have joined it at the other stations. Not more than 50 men are needed now to place the regiment on a complete war footing, and Lieut. P. B. Malone may have the regiment full in February. Capt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., is recruiting for all arms at the same station, and has accepted 110 men since Nov. 1, when the office was opened, and during the last seven days thirteen men have been recruited, most of whom have asked to be assigned to Manila regiments. According to the "Express" Capt. Duncan is the typical recruiting officer.

The officials of the War Department refuse to make public the decision of the President on the long pending and now famous case of Capt. O. M. Carter, Col. Thos. F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who tried the case for the Government, reported recently to the War Department for duty in connection with the consideration of this case, the papers being in the hands of Attorney General Griggs for review.

Orders have been given for the 22d Regiment of Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb., to leave there on the 27th inst. for San Francisco, preparatory to embarking on the transport Ohio for Manila.

Initial steps have been taken by Surg. Gen. Sternberg toward the formation of a corps of expert female nurses. The reason for this and the purposes to be served are set forth by him in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War.

Items from Fort Snelling, Minn., this week are: Mrs. F. C. Marshall will leave for Fort Riley in a few days. Lieut. C. C. Todd has been placed in command of Co. D, Mrs. K. H. E. Calahan, of the lower post, entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Graves left Jan. 13 for Plattsburg Barracks, New York. Capt. L. W. Cooke, who has been on recruiting service, has joined his company at this post. Mrs. J. H. Page will leave this week for Philadelphia, where she will be joined by her daughters, the Misses Page, who will accompany their parents to Manila.

A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent writes: "The 2d Cav. camp is nicely located, but the others not so well. It has rained here a great deal and the camps are wet and muddy, and there is a good deal of sickness in consequence. The 69th New York will leave on Saturday, 28th, for New York. The 16th Infantry will leave soon and also the 10th Cavalry for Texas. This will leave the 2d Cavalry and they expect orders at any time."

As a result of the successful conclusion of the labors of the United States Commission for the Evacuation of the island of Cuba, the American troops occupying the defenses of Havana have one hundred and twenty-four heavy guns, with a reasonable supply of ammunition, in their possession, many of which are of the modern type of seacoast ordnance. The Spaniards tried hard to ship this armament to Spain, but the vigilance of the Evacuation Commission and the vigorous and successful contention that, under the law, the guns in question were fixed property, prevented their removal. The 2d Artillery garrisons the seacoast defenses east and west of the entrance to the Harbor of Havana.

An interesting question has been referred to the Controller of the Treasury for decision, involving the payment of a large fee and expenses to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds for reviewing the proceedings and findings of the court martial case of Capt. Carter, C. E. The Controller finds that there is apparently no law for the payment of the account. Senator Edmunds some weeks ago, it is said, at the request of Capt. Carter's counsel, was appointed by the President to take the case under advisement and while it was an unprecedented procedure to refer such a subject from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, it was done nevertheless, and later a decision was made in which it is believed that Mr. Edmunds pointed out many defects in the proceedings substantially favorable to Carter. Attorney General Griggs was naturally incensed at being thus ignored, and so informed his friends. Senator Edmunds charged for his services \$5,000, and put in another bill of \$36 for traveling expenses. The Government asked the Controller if authority existed for the payment of the amounts out of the emergency fund, and in a decision rendered it is held that no such authority exists, and in fact there seems to be no appropriation out of which Mr. Edmunds can be paid properly. The effect of the decision is to necessitate steps to be taken to reimburse Mr. Edmunds. The Carter case is now with the Attorney General, to whom it was referred after having been acted on by Mr. Edmunds.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF GEN. C. P. EAGAN.

The trial by court martial of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," was begun at the Ebbitt House, in Washington, at 10 a. m., Jan. 25, the offence having been committed on the 12th. The composition of the court was published in General Orders last week.

General Eagan has for his counsel Mr. A. S. Worthington, an eminent lawyer of Washington, noted among other cases for his defence of Capt. Howgate. Upon the formal question General Eagan declared that he had no objection to offer to any member of the court. The charges and specification will be found in our Army orders this week. To these General Eagan pleaded in the following words:

"As to the specifications in the first charge, I plead not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly part of the language used. To the first charge I plead not guilty. To the specification of the second charge I plead not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly part of the language used. To the second charge I plead not guilty."

Judge Advocate Davis made a brief opening statement. He said that court had heard the accused plead not guilty, adding qualifying words that do not, however, relieve the prosecution from the burden of proving the charges. Mr. Worthington, for the defendant, did not deny that the specifications set forth the language used, but he said that it gave only part of General Eagan's words and does not, of course, contain all the statement. For this reason the accused was advised to plead as he did. He desired to state briefly to the court the substance of General Eagan's defence. Whatever the court may think of the propriety of the language used by General Eagan before the War Investigating Commission, there was no doubt in his mind that the accused was fully protected by the laws of the land. In no court, civil or military, could the accused be held accountable for his language even if it could be shown that the speaker was actuated by malice. In addition to this the President of the United States had instructed the Commission to announce publicly that witnesses before that tribunal would be given immunity for whatever they might testify. The statement of General Miles before the Commission implied corruption on the part of the Commissary General of the Army. General Eagan went to the Secretary of War with a copy of the statement of General Miles and asked that the Commanding General of the Army be court martialled for his assertions. This the Secretary declined to do, because General Miles was protected by the immunity granted by the President of the United States. General Eagan was told that in view of this protection General Miles could not be tried, and therefore General Eagan was unable to establish his innocence. Later there appeared in a New York newspaper an alleged interview with General Miles, in which he repeated his assertions before the War Commission, only in stronger terms. As this statement was made out of the jurisdiction of the War Commission, General Eagan believed that General Miles might be held accountable for it, and accordingly sent a copy of the publication through the Adjutant General of the Army to General Miles, who made an evasive denial. This interview also implied corruption, and General Eagan, having no other recourse, was obliged to wait until he should be allowed to appear before the War Commission and make reply to the charges. Meanwhile, as the defence

will show by those who frequented his office and by those in his immediate family. General Eagan's mind dwelt so on the statements in the press that by the time he was summoned to appear to testify it bordered on distraction. Under this condition the statement read before the Commission was but the natural outburst of an honest man.

At the conclusion of Mr. Worthington's remarks, Col. Davis announced that the President would receive the members of the court martial between 11 and 12 o'clock. A recess was taken until noon and the members of the court made a call of ceremony on the President shortly after 11 o'clock, remaining only long enough to pay their respects.

The witnesses heard were Maj. S. C. Mills, Inspector General's Department, who is recorder of the President's Commission; Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., retired, a member of the Commission. The testimony of General Miles before the President's Commission and General Eagan's revised testimony were read. These witnesses established the reading of Gen. Eagan's testimony before the Commission and identified the language quoted in the specifications.

The prosecution closed its direct case by reading the testimony of Gen. Miles before the President's Commission. Apparently its whole case as presented consisted in proving the extracts from General Eagan's testimony, which are contained in the specifications, and in showing the exact language of General Miles to which they are asserted by the defence to apply.

General Eagan's first witness was on the stand in the morning, Jan. 26. Col. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A.; Col. Geo. B. Davis, Miss Willard, stenographer to General Eagan; Mr. Rodgers, a clerk in the Commissary Department, and General Eagan were heard.

The character of the evidence is shown best by that of Col. Davis, assistant to Commissary General Eagan, who testified that he had been very closely associated with General Eagan during the last several months. He was in the office the day General Miles gave his testimony before the War Inquiry Commission, and as soon as General Eagan saw the published statement of his testimony he became considerably excited, and had written to General Miles asking as to the truth of a published interview with General Miles.

As time went on his excitement increased to such an extent that he did not and apparently could not attend to the routine duties of his office. Later on, General Eagan reached such a state that he could not attend to any business. The day before General Eagan appeared before the Commission he read his statement over to the witness, who urged him to modify it somewhat, but he would not listen, and, walking up and down the room, said he would not change a word of it. He was then in a very nervous state. Newspaper clippings were constantly being received criticising General Eagan, and these greatly increased his excitement.

Some of these clippings carried the idea that General Eagan was a murderer, and that he had acted corruptly in sending unfit food to the Army. During these days General Eagan was wholly unfit to perform the ordinary duties of his office. Up to this time the General had been a hard worker, and never before had exhibited any signs of nervous strain. General Eagan's conduct of his office was perfectly honest, and he had always had the good of the soldier at heart, more so, in fact, than any other Commissary General of whom he had ever known or heard. The witness, referring again, to General Eagan's testimony before the War Inquiry Commission, said that he had not been consulted in its preparation, but at the General's request had supplied some of the records. The General had asked him at one time as to his judgment concerning the argument he had prepared for the Commission, and the witness had replied that it was a complete answer to the criticisms which had been made against him, but he had advised that some parts of it be omitted. General Eagan, however, was greatly excited, and witness thought he would bring the matter to his attention more urgently the next morning, but witness did not then have a good opportunity.

General Eagan had told the witness he was prevented from proceeding in military fashion against General Miles by the President's order of immunity to witnesses, but that he hoped to be able to proceed in the matter in the civil courts.

The other witnesses corroborated Col. Davis. General Eagan began by giving an account of his service since he entered the Army. During the war with Spain he had been in his office every day with one exception, and had worked early and late. He had given his testimony before the Commission under oath, preferably so. He had first read General Miles's statement in the Washington papers. For a long time he feared that he might not be called before the Commission, but finally he received a summons to appear. Even then he was not fully prepared, as his statement necessarily involved the preparation of records, etc.

He had a conversation with the Secretary of War, in which he told the Secretary that he desired to defend himself against the grave charge that he was a murderer and thief by bringing proceedings against General Miles but was told that the immunity granted by the President would prevent such action. Witness accepted this as the fact, but he did not think that this immunity covered the newspaper interview in which General Miles had by inference declared him to be a murderer for gain. Witness said he became greatly excited. This statement of General Miles, in his opinion, had taken away his (Eagan's) character. He could not proceed against General Miles in the courts or otherwise, and he felt that he might better be dead in the gutter. His honor as a soldier had been attacked, and a soldier's honor should be as sacred as the honor of a woman. He had kept away from the clubs, and very soon found he could not sleep. He said: "I felt that there in that Commission, in that chair, on the identical spot where the false charges were made, was the place for me to hurl it back in such language that the American people would believe me. I did not stop to think of any disrespect to any officer. It did not occur to me in that way at all. For the first time in my life I had not been able to sleep. I could not eat. It was all I could do in my office to prevent myself from going and doing what when I was a boy men did and were considered right in doing; but I thought that when I went there before the Commission and before the country I should answer in some such way that whoever heard it, even in the utmost corner of the earth, would know that I was an honest man." He felt that the people of this country had come to believe that he was a dishonest man, "but I am honest," said the General with feeling, "and I believe that no one who knows me will believe that I am a dishonest man. My record is clean, my uniform is unsullied, but I have been slandered and wronged."

We have given enough of this testimony to show the positive character of Gen. Eagan's testimony. Being asked what he understood to be meant by the words "pretence of experiment," he answered, "That I had furnished such meat, not as an experiment, but with the pretence of an experiment; that I had used it to cover corruption, and had fed it to the soldiers; that it had made them sick, as General Miles said in his alleged statement; that the people believed I had poisoned them and had furnished them with improper food under a pre-

tence of experiment, when in truth and in fact it was no experiment, still less a pretence of experiment. It was part of the Regular Army ration."

During the recital General Eagan's eyes filled with tears, his voice trembled, and he spoke very feelingly.

In answer to a question by his counsel as to whether he had received any benefit for any contract he had made, General Eagan said with great feeling: "No, on my honor and before my God, not one cent's profit gain did I ever receive, and yet my office has disbursed \$19,000,000, and I am now a poor man, so poor that I have not now sufficient money to pay your fee."

As he understood public sentiment, the public believed him to be a murderer and for gain, and he was greatly racked in body and brain in consequence. He was goaded to death, and was very glad of a chance to appear before the Commission and through them 70,000,000 of people in the defence of his honor.

General Eagan's counsel, Mr. Worthington, then read from a large number of newspaper clippings, many of which spoke of General Eagan as a scoundrel and demanded his dismissal from the Army.

At noon he announced that he was unable to proceed with his case, as the Secretary of War, whom he desired to call as a witness, was now before the President's Commission and could not appear. The court adjourned.

The final arguments in the Eagan court martial were made Jan. 27 and the case closed. The court adjourned pending the completion of the record.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Major W. H. Daly, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., the inventor of the term "embalmed beef," and whose report on beef supplied the army in the field was so unfavorable, testified before the President's Commission Jan. 20. He confirmed his report and said it was not made in response to any circular issued by the General commanding the Army. He never heard of such a circular up to the time the report was made, but later saw something in the newspapers about a circular. He denied complicity with any one respecting his report. It was voluntary on his part and as far as he knew no one knew that he was going to make such a report.

His testimony left no doubt as to his opinions and experience. He related experiences at different camps of the troops in Porto Rico, where he tasted fresh beef cooked by the soldiers. This meat looked very well, but was not satisfactory to the taste. "In Porto Rico," Dr. Daly said, "I observed the refrigerated beef from the transports. It had a peculiar odor. On one transport I observed the examination of some spoiled beef. It was being brought from below on the vessel. A butcher was thrusting his arm into the putrid meat in an effort to find solid meat. This had the same peculiar odor. I tried to describe that odor in my report by using plain English. As near as I could judge it was like the odor of a dead human body treated with preservatives." He would not state positively what transport this was, but thought it was the City of Chester.

Dr. Daly tried some "process" beef, the kind that did not putrify in the sun, and it made him ill. He distinguished very clearly between this and ordinary refrigerator beef concerning which his testimony was very direct and positive. The transport Panama, on which Dr. Daly served, got 2,000 pounds of beef at Ponce, he thought from the Manitoba, "and it had a peculiar odor. It became very offensive. A beef tea or soup was made of some of this meat. I took some of this tea or soup and filtered it. I put it in a bottle and carried it with me to Pittsburgh, where I analyzed it and got the characteristic flame of boric acid and the tint of salicylic acid." He had some of this soup with him and offered to make a test before the Commission to demonstrate that he had not jumped at a conclusion. The beef referred to was condemned by a board of survey and thrown overboard, as testified by Capt. Irvine. The question of its being chemically treated was not considered by the Board. That was Dr. Daly's private investigation. He was careful, however, to satisfy himself that the beef from which he secured the extract was the so-called refrigerated beef. The beef tea made from it was submitted to Prof. Clarke, chemist to the United States Geological Survey, who reported the presence of boric and salicylic acids.

This discovery by Dr. Daly brought the question of adulteration squarely before the Commission, with a specific example to illustrate it, and the Commission was not pleased. Mr. Denby, its Vice-President, undertook a sharp cross-examination of the witness, making an effort to throw blame upon the discoverer of the bad beef, but found that an officer can be very fearless when acting in the line of his duty. Dr. Daly testified that he had related his observations about the beef to General Miles while in Porto Rico, but had not informed him of the result of his chemical analysis until after his testimony before the Commission. He made no reports to the Surgeon General or Commissary General. The following conversation then took place:

Col. Denby—You knew this beef was injurious to the men, that it was not proper for them to eat, and in your report you say it was apparently treated with chemicals. Why did you suppress this information at the time?

Maj. Daly—I did not suppress it.

Col. Denby—Why did you allow 275,000 soldiers to eat meat that would make them sick and you never open your lips? Tell us. It is something the country ought to know. Would you do it for a private patient? Would you allow a private patient to eat during August, September and October meat that you knew to be injurious? Explain why during those months you did not raise your hand. You are on trial.

"No, I am not on trial," interrupted Dr. Daly. "Yes, you are on trial," said Col. Denby. "All the officers of the Army are on trial. You are on trial before the American people."

Dr. Daly—With all due respect to you and the War Commission, I don't propose to be put on trial. I am not afraid for one moment that this country will put me on trial.

Col. Denby—You think you did right to lock in your breast—

"I am locking nothing in my breast," again interrupted the witness.

At this point Gen. Beaver saw that Mr. Denby was making the Commission ridiculous and interposed, remarking that while he did not want to put himself in the attitude of championing the witness, he thought facts should be called for and not the doctor's motives.

Now that the Commission has evidence that in one case ordinary refrigerated beef such as was served to the troops gave proof of having been treated with antiseptic substances, interest has been aroused in the publication of a patent granted in 1877 to John L. Alberger, of Buffalo, N. Y., for a process of preserving flesh for food by injecting the carcass, or any portion thereof, with a saline solution containing carbolic or salicylic acid. Boric acid is a preservative of later date.

The Commission tried some beef sent by General Miles and which was brought from Porto Rico, by Capt. Bean,

who in a letter to General Miles condemned the meat in strong terms. The can was opened and passed around to each member of the Commission and to the newspaper reporters. Its odor was fresh and wholesome. "Let's taste it," said Col. Denby. He did so, and pronounced it excellent, but the can had been wrongly labelled. Instead of being roast beef, it was corned, so the Commission was cheated in its effort to see the article which has been objected to so much.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

A new set of colors was issued to the 6th Inf. at Fort Houston, Jan. 17, to replace those torn and tattered during the war service of the regiment last summer, and which will be carefully preserved. The regiment made its appearance on the lower parade grounds with the infantry band playing "The Watchman" a few minutes after 4 o'clock. The soldiers appeared in undress uniform, fatigue hats and white gloves. They were in three battalions of four companies each, the strength being 1,272 men. The regiment formed in line and the battalions were formed. The regiment was then presented to Lieut. Col. C. W. Miner, in command, Col. Kellogg being on sick leave. Lieut. Poore, next designated Co. F as color escort. The three battalions were commanded by Capt. George B. Walker, Bernard A. Byrne and Charles Byrne.

The field musicians played, the regiment presented arms, while the color bearers, Bade and Nedecker, carried the historic emblems to Co. F. The company then marched around the left flank of the regiment, made two changes in directions and then back along the front of the regiment, leaving the parade flags into the home of the Colonel, bringing out the new ones, while the company presented arms and the field musicians again played "Flourish to the Colors." They then marched from the commanding officer's quarters in front of the regiment, which stood at attention. The platoon wheeled into line to the left. The field musicians once more played "To the Colors," while the regiment presented arms. The new colors were then taken to their place in line. Co. F marched to its place, around the left flank of the regiment. The battalions prepared for regimental parade by opening ranks. The battalions were brought to parade rest and the band sounded "off" and marched in front of the entire regiment and back. The regiment then passing in review in columns of companies.

The officers on duty with the 6th Inf. are: Lieut. Col. C. W. Miner, Maj. W. H. H. Crowell, 1st Lieut. B. A. Poore, C. S., and Acting Adj., in the absence of Adj. W. C. Bennett, absent on leave. Co. A, 2d Lieut. H. V. Evans, 2d Lieut. Marshall Childs (attached); B, 1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 2d Lieut. Drouillard; C, Capt. G. B. Walker, D, Capt. Z. W. Torrey, E, 2d Lieut. F. S. L. Price; F, Capt. Charles Byrne, 2d Lieut. A. M. Wetherill; H, Capt. B. A. Byrne, 2d Lieut. R. J. Maxey; I, 1st Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel (attached), 2d Lieut. W. F. Nesbitt; N, 2d Lieut. L. P. Schindel, 2d Lieut. J. V. Heidt, Capt. R. Stevens, A. Q. M.; Maj. C. L. Heilmann, Surg.; Capt. Charles Lynch, A. Surg. (attached); B. F. Van Meter, A. A. Surg.; H. E. Menage, A. A. Surg. There are no commissioned officers present, according to the roster of December, with Cos. G and K. Col. Kellogg, 2d Lieut. L. H. Gross, 2d Lieut. John Robertson, Capt. B. W. Atkinson and Surgeon A. A. De Loffre are absent sick; Maj. F. A. Whitney and Capt. Omar Bundy (L) are on recruiting service; Capt. R. B. Turner (B), is on D. S., Spokane, Wash.; Capt. J. H. Beacom, at Santiago; 1st Lieut. E. T. Cole, D. S., at Fort Thomas; Capt. L. W. V. Kennon is at Havana as Major and A. A. G. of Vols.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Gleason is O. O. and Supt. Post Schools; 1st Lieut. W. H. Simons is an A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart is Major and C. S. of Vols.; Capt. M. R. Peterson is Major 161st Ind. Vols. The following officers are on mustering duty: Capt. C. G. Morton, Macon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. E. R. Chrisman and 1st Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, Huntsville, Ala.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lee and W. K. Jones; 2d Lieut. C. N. Purdy, Island Lake, Mich.; 2d Lieut. D. W. Ryther, Island Lake, Mich.

There were vacancies according to the last roster in the positions of Captains of Companies A, E and G, in 1st Lieutenant of L and M; 2d Lieutenants of K, Samuel L. Faison has since been appointed Captain of A and Charles D. Clay, of E; Americus Mitchell has been promoted 1st Lieutenant, vice Taggart, of F, promoted, and Milton L. McGrew, 1st Lieutenant, vice Ord, killed in battle; 1st Lieut. Benj. W. Atkinson (unassigned) has been promoted to Captain, vice Rice, 5th Inf.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

"Manila, Jan. 26. "The transport Zealandia left yesterday for San Francisco with 124 officers and enlisted men." The soldiers on the Zealandia are said at the War Department to be convalescents. The despatch, like the last received from Gen. Otis, was regarded as satisfactory, because he made no mention of any change in the conditions at Manila, such as he would be sure to do had there been any outbreak on the part of the insurgents.

The membership of the Colonial Advisory Board for the war Department has been completed by the appointment of Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston and former Congressman R. P. Kennedy, of Ohio. Charles W. Watkins, of Michigan, was appointed last week. Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild has been serving as Inspector General of the 7th Army Corps, under Gen. Lee, and accompanied Gen. Lee to Havana. It was he who was instructed by Inspector General Breckinridge to procure and examine samples of the food furnished the troops at Havana, but was not recognized by Col. Smith, the Depot Commissary until Gen. Eagan sent specific orders to do so. Mr. Kennedy rose from private to Brigadier General in the Civil War. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1885-1887, and a member of the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, when President McKinley was his colleague.

In reply to an inquiry, we give under "Answers to Correspondents," the names of ranking 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry on April 25, 1898, the day before the increase of the Army bill of April 26; also the names of the ranking officers of subaltern grades on Jan. 19, 1899. These latter we give here, with the number of files each has advanced since Jan. 1, 1898: Cavalry—1st Lieut. S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav., 21; 2d Lieut. A. M. Davis, 8th Cav., 29. Artillery—1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., 45; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st Art., 15. Infantry—1st Lieut. R. R. Stevens, 23d Inf., 122; 2d Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., 15.

THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The support of the Journal is asked in an effort now being made to correct an unjust discrimination against Chaplains of the Regular Army occasioned by an act of Congress approved July 8, 1898. In Shafter's original corps—the Army of Santiago proper—there were but three Chaplains of the Volunteer service and about a dozen of the Regular Army. The act of July 8 singularly enough ignored a fact which was well known at the War Department. If Volunteer Chaplains had political influence sufficient to secure the passage of that act they should have been generously included in their "pull" their needy brethren in the Regular Army.

CHAPLAIN, U. S. A.

AN ACT

An act to amend the act approved July 8, 1898, regulating the pay and allowances of Chaplains in the Volunteer service, to-wit: All Chaplains in the Volunteer service shall have the pay and allowances of a Captain mounted, is hereby amended to read: This act shall include Post and Regimental Chaplains of the Regular Army, in active service from the date of passage until the declaration of peace between Spain and the United States, and hereafter all post and regimental Chaplains of the Regular Army serving at tropical stations or in foreign countries shall have the pay and allowances of a Captain mounted.

The retirement of Chief Engr. Charles J. MacConnell, U. S. N., on the 20th instant, promotes Chief Engineer W. H. Harris to the relative rank of Captain, Chief Engr. H. Webster to the relative rank of Commander, and promotes P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan, to Chief Engineer. This retirement also promotes Milton E. Reed, to Passed Assistant Engineer. The approaching retirement of Chief Engr. Able will make the first promotion in regular course to the relative rank of Commander of an Engineer graduate, Chief Engr. Holland N. Stephenson. Chief Engr. Rae was promoted to that relative rank by action of the President. Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, U. S. N., retires on the 10th of February. Following are the names of W. G. Buchler, March 25th; J. Entwistle, July 8; Albert C. Engard, July 11, and the last of the year's retirements is Chief Engr. Joseph Trilley on the 25th of September. Mr. Engard is likely to retire within a few weeks.

The U. S. collier Nero, Comdr. Belknap, which arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 6, 37 days from Manila, encountered very rough weather, including a typhoon, and monsoon. The Nero has proved herself a good seaboat, and, in spite of the numerous forms of Neptune's attacks on her she arrived in port without a single accident. She anchored off Angel Island, and later proceeded to Mare Island. Her officers are: Commander, Charles Belknap; Lieutenants, W. L. Howard, F. Swanstrom, F. R. Wall and Edward Perks; Assistant Engineers, J. L. Smith, R. M. Wilkins and C. D. Forgham, and Assistant Surgeon, C. R. Burr. The coal on board the Nero was on fire almost continuously from Oct. 10 to Dec. 1. The Nero brought a crowd of the men who helped to fight the Olympia in the battle of Manila Bay, and whose time has expired.

The Porto Rican budget for 1896-97 shows that the expenses for those two years were, in round numbers, 4,448,127.71 pesos; receipts, 4,710,000 pesos; surplus, 261,872.29 pesos. This surplus was an annual one, and there ought to be a reserve of about 5,000,000 pesos to the credit of the island, but it has been borrowed by Spain. In 1896 the Custom House receipts amounted to \$3,635,249.45 pesos, being about 3,100,000 pesos by duties on imports alone, and about 270,000 pesos by export duties.

The Secretary of War was before the President's Commission, Jan. 26, but as a superior officer deriving his information from reports, he was not able to add much to the Commission's knowledge that they have not had already from his subordinates. He denied specifically any interest in or profit from any contract or other transaction in his Department, and said that no official reports of bad beef had been made, and that his only knowledge of chemical treatment of meat was derived from the testimony before the Commission.

Pensions have been granted to the widows of two officers who lost their lives in the Santiago campaign. Mrs. Virginia Forse, of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Maj. Albert G. Forse, 1st U. S. Cav., who was instantly killed at the battle of San Juan Hill, and to the widow of Capt. Charles C. Dodge, 24th U. S. Inf., who died of yellow fever at Siboney, July 30. His widow, Mrs. Kate C. Dodge, formerly a resident of Norwich, N. Y., is now living in Washington, D. C.

Cadet appointments at the Military Academy: Arthur W. Fridge, Ellinsville (6th District), Mississippi; John R. Richardson, alternate, Woodville (6th District), Mississippi; Reuben C. Taylor, Huntsville (8th District), Alabama; Arthur O. Wilson, alternate, Huntsville (8th District), Alabama; Benjamin Ristine, Crawfordsville (9th District), Indiana; Lee B. Martin, alternate, Attica (6th District), Indiana.

Maj. John W. Little, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., now at San Juan, has written to the Commissary General of Subsistence, under date of Jan. 10, 1890, stating that "we began to issue refrigerated meat three days ago and have had enthusiastic accounts of its quality and condition. Heretofore they have been issuing the native fresh meat."

Gen. Schwann, who served in the Porto Rican campaign, has asked to be excused from the Board appointed to recommend officers for brevets and other rewards, while the officers serving in Porto Rico are under consideration. His request was granted. The names of officers serving in Cuba have gone to the President and will be sent soon to the Senate.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that, as a state of war still exists from a technical point of view, between this country and Spain, marines are still entitled to the twenty per cent. additional pay allowed to enlisted men in time of war.

The 20th Infantry sailed Jan. 27 from San Francisco for Manila on the Scandia and Morgan City. They carry 500,000 rounds of ammunition.

Three Spanish transports were to leave Cuba from Jan. 20 to 25 with repatriated troops.

PERSONALS.

Major Clifford S. Walton, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., and Mrs. Walton are now in Havana, Cuba.

The friends of Mrs. Parke, wife of General John G. Parke, U. S. A., retired, are pained to hear of her illness. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of England, is on his way home from China by way of the United States.

Major S. C. Mills, Insp. Gen., I. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Mills are in Washington, D. C., at 2236 Q street, N. W.

Rear Admiral Upshur, retired, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur, have gone to Bermuda for the remainder of the winter.

General E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Liscum, have returned to Washington, D. C., and are at the Ebbitt Hotel.

Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Howell are at the Hotel Baltic, McPherson Square, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Adele Cutts Williams, wife of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, died at her home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Mary Espy, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Major C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Inf., was expected to arrive at Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week, to assume command of the post.

The friends of Capt. William Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, are glad to hear he is recovering from a severe attack of grippe.

Col. F. B. Jones, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week to take charge of the Army transfer service.

Major Wm. E. Almy, U. S. A., and Mrs. Almy, have been in Washington, D. C., the guests of Mrs. Clinton Gardiner, an aunt of Major Almy.

Gen. Oakes, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Oakes are in Washington, D. C., with their daughter, Mrs. Ballentine, at 1408 Hopkins street, N. W.

Miss Knox, daughter of Maj. Thomas Knox, U. S. A., received with Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins, of 1730 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

Passed Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., are the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Irwin at 1604 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., U. S. N., was married Jan. 25 at Boston, Mass., to Miss Julia Laurette Rommell. The married couple go to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., was one of the honored guests at the annual dinner of the Newark, N. J., Board of Trade given on the evening of Jan. 26.

Lieut. Reed, U. S. A., of General Wade's staff, and Mrs. Reed, are in Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Fredonia, H street, between 13th and 14th streets.

Captain Boughton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Boughton are in Washington, D. C., visiting Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Major Kirkman, U. S. A., at 1520 Corcoran street, N. W.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Major J. E. Sawyer, Grand Hotel; Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, St. Denis; Col. C. W. Foster, Park Avenue; Lieut. C. H. McNeil, Holland House.

Colonel William P. Hall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hall are expected in Washington, D. C., during the coming week en route to Porto Rico. The friends of Colonel Hall are glad to hear of his improved health.

The engagement is announced of Miss Matilda J. Miller, daughter of Dr. F. H. Miller, formerly Captain, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Mr. Frank E. Chase, of Brooklyn, a corporal in the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Owenshine announce the marriage of their daughter, Emma Yeatman, to Lieut. James Guthrie Harbord, 10th U. S. Cav., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1890, at 725 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the Society of the Genesee, at the Hotel Savoy, New York City, Jan. 26, a cablegram was sent to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, at Manila, telling him that the Society of the Genesee sent him greetings and elected him an honorary member.

Miss Greer, daughter of Admiral Greer, U. S. N., will pass the remainder of the winter in New Orleans, La., with her friend, Mrs. Warmisley. Miss Greer's health has not been good, and a winter in the South has been recommended by her physician.

Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired, is the subject of a two column article, with portrait, in the Brooklyn "Eagle" of Jan. 23 giving his military career and distinguished services. Colonel Langdon is one of Brooklyn's best citizens and active in many public enterprises.

The largest of the State receptions thus far given by President and Mrs. McKinley took place Jan. 25 at the Executive Mansion, when members of the Army and Navy were guests of honor. Nearly every officer of the Army and Navy in Washington was present at the reception.

The marriage Jan. 11 at Los Angeles, Cal., of Lieut. B. H. Merchant, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss Edith Adele Albers, was a fashionable event. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and then the married couple left for a short tour and then go to Havana, Cuba, where the 8th Inf. is stationed.

Mrs. Sartoris gave a dinner on the 23d inst. Her guests were Secretary of War and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Alexander Legare, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Ridgely and her guest, Miss Bunn, of Springfield, Ill., Gen. Grenville Dodge, ex-Secretary Herbert, Judge Cox, Miss Sartoris, Commo. Clover, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Asst. Naval Constructor R. M. Watt, Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, Gunner L. J. G. Kulhwein, Eneign J. R. Y. Blakely, Chaplain R. E. Steele, Surg. John W. Ross, P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, Lieut. J. H. Reid, Paymr. T. H. Hicks, Asst. Paymr. W. A. Collier, P. A. Engr. U. T. Holmes, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Comdr. F. Hanford, Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson, and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory.

Major Thomas Cruise, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Macon, Ga., which gives the "Telegraph" of that city occasion to say: "Major Cruise is a gallant Kentuckian, an old West Pointer and Regular Army officer, who has fought Red Skins all over the West, and been voted a medal of honor by the Congress of the United States. The Major has performed some wonderful feats of administration in the Quartermaster affairs during the Spanish-American embroil, and if any person in the service has won the right to higher rank he is one of the men whose title cannot be gainsaid."

Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Wallace are at 2035 P street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., has had a busy time this week in New York mustering out the Astor Battery.

Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., from a brief visit to New York City.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, and family, are spending a portion of the winter at Palm Beach, Fla.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson V. D. Middleton are spending the winter in San Francisco, Cal., residing at the Occidental Hotel.

P. A. Engr. R. H. Gunnell, U. S. N., retired, with Mrs. Gunnell and his daughter, occupy the comfortable residence, No. 1765 Q street, Washington.

Capt. R. J. Johnson, C. E., and Mrs. Johnson and Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., and Mrs. Marcotte, are quartered at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla.

Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, gave a dinner at the executive mansion, Annapolis, Jan. 24, in honor of Rear Adml. Schley. Many distinguished personages were present.

Mrs. Hawley, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., has been severely ill with the grip and other complications for several weeks, but is on the mend at present.

Surg. Thomas Hiland, U. S. N., retired, is living in Warren, Mass., and owing to his disability, the loss of a leg, was unable to obtain duty during the late American-Spanish war.

The recent marriage of Lieut. George H. Estes, 20th U. S. Inf., to Miss Fannie Farrell makes this lady the last of three sisters to marry Army officers serving in the 20th Infantry.

Miss Betty Bigelow, niece of Chief Engr. Trilley, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., has been spending a pleasant visit to friends in San Francisco, but has returned to the Yard.

Lieut. A. Cronkhite, 4th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Riley in command of Light Battery B, of his regiment, and he and the battery have now got comfortably settled into quarters.

Gen. J. W. Clous has now got comfortably settled down to his old duties as Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, and though busy, finds a little more spare time than he did when at Havana.

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis has informed the War Department that there is no need for a military hospital at Nagasaki, Japan, as there is a suitable place at the entrance of Manila Bay, or if necessary in the mountains.

Commy. Gen. Eagan has been adjudged ineligible for admittance to the Pennsylvania State Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, on account of his outbreak before the President's Commission.

Asst. Engr. George B. Rice, U. S. N., was married Jan. 21 at Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth H. McVay, daughter of Mr. Charles B. McVay, a prominent resident of that city. Lieut. McVay was to leave this week on the Solace for Manila.

The course on military science in Harvard University will be given by Lieut. Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., who was graduated in 1878. He became Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1880, and full Lieutenant in 1894. During the late war he was an officer on the Indiana.

Miss Cordelia Phythian, daughter of Commodore R. L. Phythian, U. S. N., was married Jan. 25, at her home in Annapolis, Md., to Ensign Joel R. P. Pringle, U. S. N. A sister of the bride was maid of honor and Mr. Julius Pringle of Charleston, S. C., was best man.

The lyceum season, 1898-99, at Fort Caswell, N. C., includes essays by Capt. Clarence Deems, 6th Art.; "Seacoast Defence with reference to Fort Caswell"; 2d Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, 6th Art., "Machine and Rapid-Fire Guns"; Acting Asst. Surg. J. F. Archer, "Malarial and other prevailing fevers in Cuba."

Maj. Stephen Baker, 4th U. S. Inf., who has retired from active service under the "thirty years retirement law," was identified with the 6th U. S. Infantry from Aug. 20, 1890, to July 7, 1897, when he attained his majority. He has had a varied experience during his almost thirty-nine years on the active list and was an experienced officer.

The "Tattler," a St. Augustine paper, states that Mrs. W. H. Hubbell, with her daughters, Miss Hubbell and Miss Daisy Hubbell, has taken a fine old-time mansion, fronting the Battery, in Charleston, S. C. Col. Hubbell (Captain, 1st U. S. Artillery), with his 203d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., will shortly leave for Cuba.

Lieut. Edward E. Capehart, navigating officer of the cruiser New York, had a successful operation performed on his right forearm last week by P. A. Surg. Berryhill and Asst. Surg. Spear. In 1893, while on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, Lieut. Capehart had a piece of copper driven into his arm by an explosion. The fragment has caused him considerable annoyance lately, as at times it pressed upon a nerve which controlled the thumb and the two first fingers of his right hand. Whenever this nerve was touched, the control of the hand would be lost. The surgeons removed the fragment.

Among the officers whose families have gone with them to Manila on the transport Grant are: Gen. Hall and wife, Lieut. Cole Sanno, wife, son and daughter; Capt. Price, wife and daughter; Capt. Webster, wife and two children; Capt. Mason, two sons; Capt. Browne, wife and two children; Capt. Andrus, wife and two children; Lieut. Duncan, wife and sister; Lieut. French and wife; Lieut. Switzer, wife and child; Lieut. Hutton, wife and sister; Capt. Wolf, wife and Lieut. Wolf and wife. This makes up quite a party with the wives and families of Gen. Lawton's staff. There is a piano on board and unless the weather is exceptionally disagreeable a pleasant time is hoped for.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Jan. 25, 1890: Col. D. G. Colson, U. S. V.; Gen. R. T. Frank, U. S. V.; Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. V., and Mrs. Worth; Col. C. R. Suter, U. S. A.; Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Erwin, U. S. A.; Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. H. Lawton, U. S. A.; Capt. D. C. Shanks, U. S. A.; Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, U. S. V.; Capt. W. N. Tisdell, U. S. A.; Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. N. Jones, U. S. A.; Gen. R. Comba, U. S. V., and Mrs. Comba; Lieut. C. C. Clark, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N.; Maj. W. M. Wallace, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wallace; Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U. S. N.; Maj. J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. J. Brees, U. S. A.; Paymaster T. H. Hicks, U. S. N.; Maj. C. A. P. Hatfield, U. S. V.; Gen. Wm. P. Carlin, U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. Beck, U. S. A.; Mrs. Beck and son; Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, U. S. N.; Asst. Naval Constr. R. M. Watt, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. F. McIndoe, U. S. A.; Mrs. McIndoe and child; Lieut. C. D. Palmer, U. S. A.; Dr. John W. Ross, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. M. Knight, U. S. N.; Capt. R. L. Bullard, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. P. Tracy, U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. A. E. Bradley, U. S. A.; Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. A.

Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf., is at Aniston, Ala., on mustering out duty.

Capt. W. H. James, 24th U. S. Inf., is spending a few days of his leave of absence in New York City.

Lieut. Geo. G. Gately, 5th U. S. Art., has taken charge of the recruiting station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., and family are staying for the present at 344 W. 56th street, New York City.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., commanding the Washington Barracks, has with him this winter his daughter, Miss Guenther.

Rear Adm. J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur sailed from New York for Bermuda Jan. 20, on the steamship Trinidad.

Mrs. James Biddle, wife of Col. Biddle, U. S. A., is at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., where she intends to remain until April.

The well-known Judge Robert Kearon, of the Naval Auditor's office, Treasury Department, is quite sick at his residence in Washington.

Maj. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., to Maj. Gen. Merritt, is with his Chief in Washington, D. C., during the sessions of the Egan court martial.

Pharmacist I. N. Hurd, U. S. N., is en route to Cavite, P. I., where he goes on duty in connection with the naval hospital to be established there.

Lieut. E. T. Conley, 21st U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at Fairland, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., stopped over night in New Orleans while en route to Galveston and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guilmette.

Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., U. S. N., and Mrs. Irwin are located for the winter with Rear Adm. Irwin, at 1604 K street, Washington, D. C. Paymr. Irwin has recently completed a full tour of sea duty.

Mrs. Rosewell D. Hitchcock's daughter, Mrs. Fred Harriman, having entirely recovered, is now leaving for a short visit to Mrs. Fred Pierson and then to "The Cambridge," Fifth avenue, New York.

Fort Crook, Neb., was a busy place the early part of this week, the 22d U. S. Infantry, getting ready in a hurry for Manila, via San Francisco, from which city it is expected to sail on Saturday, Jan. 28.

Mrs. Marye, wife of Col. Marye, and her sister, Mrs. Hancock, spent last week in Washington at the Arlington and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Emory at the Bachelors' Cotillion on Tuesday evening.

Lieut. Clarence Henry McNeil, 5th Cav., U. S. A., was married to Miss Elise Hampton, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 18th instant. They will reside in Washington, where Lieut. McNeil is at present stationed.

Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., U. S. A., has returned to Huntsville, Ala. He will shortly report for duty at Fort Houston, Tex. Capt. Ayres recently spent a short leave of absence in Washington with his family.

P. A. Engr. M. E. Reed, U. S. N., is convalescent from a severe attack of the grip, now so prevalent in Washington, complicated in his case by pneumonia. It is recommended by his physician that he take a short respite from office work, in Florida.

Capt. John L. Sehon, U. S. A., whose health has broken down, has been relieved from staff duty, and placed on the retired list. His physicians have recommended the climate of Southern California for him, and he has left Columbia, Mo., for 2070 Fourth street, San Diego, Cal.

The family of Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. Signal Corps, will remain at their residence in Washington until affairs in Cuba shall assume a more pacific aspect. Mrs. Dunwoody's health, which was precarious last fall, has improved since the advent of winter, and is much better now than for some time past.

A Washington despatch says that Paymr. Gen. Stanton appeared at the War Department Jan. 23, to the great gratification of the officials, who at one time regarded his case as hopeless. The General was weak after his illness, and did not undertake to do more than pay his respects to the Secretary and make a few calls on his brother officers, but he is evidently on the way to regain his health.

A New Haven (Conn.) press despatch states that the validity of the Dakota divorce obtained by Comdr. W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., retired, has been admitted in the Connecticut Superior Court. Mrs. Mayo sued her husband in the Superior Court at Waterbury, for absolute divorce and alimony, and the Commodore sought to bar her plea by producing a divorce he had secured in Dakota. The question of the validity of Dakota divorces was involved, and Judge Shumway decided that they are every whit as legal as those obtained in Connecticut.

Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame; Commo. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford were the guests of honor at a dinner and reception given by the Congressional Club of Brooklyn on Jan. 23. Gen. Woodford, in the course of a brief speech, said Commo. Philip did not like to make speeches, "but the most largely feed lawyer of our largely feed New York Bar never spoke so eloquently as did the Captain of the Texas when, amid the roar of cannon and the crash of battle, he said: 'Don't cheer, boys! Don't you see they're dying?'"

Capt. C. C. Cusick, now residing at 513 Prospect street, Cleveland, O., is still engaged in concluding his interesting work on his "Thirty Years' Experience as an Army Officer Among the Indians of the Northwest." His book will be handsomely illustrated with sketches from his ready pencil of Indian life. His young and promising son, Alton Barnes Cusick, has been honored recently with the position of 1st Sergeant in Co. A, 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Cleveland Grays Battalion), and is the favorite candidate of Senator Hanna for a commission in the Regular Army.

The friends of Chief Engr. A. H. Able, U. S. N., who was stricken with paralysis some months ago, will be glad to learn that his health has somewhat improved since his arrival at Atlantic City, N. J. His present ailment is complicated by the fact that for many years this officer has been a sufferer from a double hernia which has more or less incapacitated him for the more active performance of his duty. At the present time Mr. Able is taking the exercise permitted by his physician and walks around his room aided by a stick and the constant supervision of his wife.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter was tendered an enthusiastic reception Jan. 20 at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where thousands of citizens shook him by the hand. He is quoted as saying in a brief speech: "The campaign has been criticized, but heretofore I have said little about it. Now that I am at home and among friends, I have no hesitation in saying that not a mistake or blunder was made in that campaign. If you want to hurt anybody you have got to get up near enough so they can hurt you. It was a fight between men, and the victory went to the best soldiers and best marksmen. We kept the enemy so busy they had no time to attack our flanks."

Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Inf., lately at Augusta, Me., arrived in Macon, Ga., this week, and entered upon mustering duty.

Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Constitution, N. H., this week from a pleasant though short visit to New York City.

Lieut. Harry L. T. Cavanaugh, 9th U. S. Cav., and bride are recent arrivals at Fort Grant, Ariz., and were received with much hospitality and kindness.

Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival in St. Paul, Minn., and has got settled down to his duties as Inspector General of the Department of Dakota.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, is a sufferer from grip and leaves there to spend a few weeks on leave for recuperation.

Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th U. S. Art., and bride, now on their wedding tour, will join towards the end of February at Washington, D. C., where a hearty welcome awaits them.

Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th U. S. Cav., was expected in San Francisco this week, en route to join his troop in Manila. He has relinquished his detail as A. D. C. to Gen. Wheeler.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., for some time past on leave, with quarters at the Aldine, Philadelphia, is now visiting at 20 East Thirty-seventh street, New York City, and will soon rejoin at Fort Monroe.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, left Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, for Miami, Fla., thence to Havana, on inspection service. During his absence the Inspector General's Office will be in charge of Inspector General Garlington.

A despatch from Hong Kong states that Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, the British Commander-in-Chief on the China station, on board the battleship Centurion, flagship of the China station, will start on a visit to Manila Jan. 26.

The excellent article by Maj. A. C. Girard, Surg. U. S. A., on "The Management of Camp Alger and Camp Meade," which appeared recently in the New York "Medical Journal," has been reprinted in pamphlet form and is well worth perusal.

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., since his return from Havana, has been a very busy man, and he and his assistants are pushing forward the work of establishing in Havana a general hospital for officers (there is one now for the enlisted men), and a yellow fever hospital.

Lieut. William F. Hase, having completed the work of removing the bodies of 135 soldiers buried at Camp Wikoff to Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn, left Montauk Point last week to join his regiment at Fort Wadsworth. He was the last Army officer left at Camp Wikoff.

Secretary of State Hay's son, Adelbert, is going to the Philippines in company with the son of Representative Wadsworth, of New York. They will be rated as clerks to Col. J. H. Page, 3d U. S. Inf., in order to warrant their passage on the transport, which, it is expected, will leave New York Feb. 9.

Lieut. H. B. Crosby, 8th U. S. Cav., had, says a recent despatch from Nuevitas, Cuba, a narrow escape with his life while gallantly attacking a gang of cattle stealers. His antagonist had closed in upon him, and in an instant would have given the final coup with the machete, when a Sergeant shot the man dead.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, A. J. A. G., U. S. A., who in addition to his other duties has served continuously during the war as Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes, visited in New York and at Governors Island Jan. 21, on his way to Washington. His many friends at both places were delighted to see him again.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain on the Maine, when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, will lecture in Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 29, for the benefit of the Catholic Reading Room for Seamen. His subject will be "Our War with Spain; Its Causes and Results." Governor Roosevelt has agreed to preside.

Col. William Sinclair, 7th U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Slocum, is in Washington, D. C., with quarters at the Ebbitt House, as he will be retired for age Feb. 15 next, and his many friends hope it will be as a Brigadier General. Certainly his long and deserving record of service merits the "star" before he passes from the active to the retired list.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley was presented on the evening of Jan. 20 at Carnegie Hall, New York, by the Royal Arcanum, with the handsome jewelled sword to which reference has heretofore been made. Supreme Regent Schryver made the presentation speech and the Admiral modestly and with emotion replied. The occasion was a most interesting one, nearly 3,000 people being present.

Lieut. R. C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., is in charge of the regimental recruiting office on Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y., near the Manual Training School. Here the applicants for enlistment in the 8th Infantry—a regiment with a fine record—are examined and sworn into service. The regiment is now at Havana, Cuba. Recruits are sent first to Fort McPherson and thence to Havana. Musicians are wanted for the regimental band.

Andrew Carnegie, in a recent article in the "North American Review," expresses the opinion that we need a large Regular Army of trained soldiers. There is no use, he says, trying to encounter Regular armies with Volunteers—we have found that out. Not that Volunteers would not be superior to the class of men we shall get to enlist simply for pay in the Regular Army, if they would enlist there and be trained, but because they are not trained.

Maj. Gen. Lee, commanding the Department of the Province of Havana, has organized a series of practice marches for the troops of his command, not only for their benefit, but to give the people in the interior of the island a sight of the U. S. troops, and thus bring to them a realization of the fact of the American military occupation. A battalion of the 4th Illinois and one of the 2d Louisiana lately went to Guines, and the practice marches have been found very beneficial.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A., and Chaplain H. P. Jones, U. S. N., were the principal speakers at the monthly dinner of the Transportation Club, held at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, on the evening of Jan. 20. Gen. Randolph spoke of the stupendous results of the war, its grandest result being the union of the Anglo-Saxon race, and Chaplain Jones paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of Miss Helen Gould and thanked God that the war had brought us the friendship of England.

Col. John F. Weston, called to Washington for duty as Acting Commissary General, has, in addition to service as an officer of Volunteer Cavalry, from 1861 to 1865, a line experience from 1867 to 1875, and is a graduate of the Artillery School. His practical knowledge of the interior economy of the Army is very complete, and his own personality makes him a thorough officer in his department. He arrived in Washington, Jan. 23, and assumed charge of the office of the Commissary General and the affairs of the Subsistence Department.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the United States and Volunteer Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 21, 1899, page 485, were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 19.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 21, 1899.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, to be Colonel, vice Griffin, resigned.
Maj. John S. Sewell, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hodges, promoted.
Capt. William G. Ramsay, to be Major, vice Sewell, promoted.
1st Lieut. Henry C. Wilson, to be Captain, vice Ramsay, promoted.
2d Lieut. Chauncey Eldredge, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted.
Sergt. Maj. Justin Burns, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Eldredge, promoted.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 21, 1899.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

To be Captain.

1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., Dec. 14, 1898, vice Knox, 6th Cav., appointed Inspector General, with rank of Major, who resigns his line commission only.

To be First Lieutenants.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., Oct. 16, 1898, vice Rivers, 3d Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav., Oct. 24, 1898, vice Mills, 1st Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., Nov. 7, 1898, vice Lockwood, 4th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th Cav., Nov. 10, 1898, vice Allen, 2d Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., Dec. 14, 1898, vice Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Claude B. Swezey, 8th Cav., Dec. 14, 1898, vice Byron, 8th Cav., appointed A. Q. M., who resigns his line commission only.
2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st Cav., Dec. 14, 1898, vice Wood, 8th Cav., appointed A. Q. M., who resigns his line commission only.

To be Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy.

Associate Prof. Wright P. Edgerton, Oct. 7, 1898, vice Bass, retired.

To be Associate Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy.

1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E., Oct. 7, 1898, vice Edgerton, appointed Professor of Mathematics.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 23, 1899.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Col. Eugene Griffin, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 24, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

Maj. James Du B. Ferguson, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sewell, resigned.
Capt. Merritt H. Smith, to be Major, vice Ferguson, promoted.
1st Lieut. Sanford L. Cluett, to be Captain, vice Smith, promoted.
Sergt. Livingston S. Kasson, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Pierce, promoted.

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

1st Lieut. James D. Fountleroy, to be Captain, vice Reber, resigned.
2d Lieut. St. Charles B. Gwynn, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Fountleroy, promoted.
Sergt. Lee Shaffer, Co. G, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Gwynn, promoted.

Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Sergt. Christopher Lanahan, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Nichols, resigned.

Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

2d Lieut. Jesse C. Duke, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Hammond, promoted, Jan. 7, 1899.
2d Lieut. Beverly Perea, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Morgan, resigned, Jan. 7, 1899.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant.

James A. Roston, of District of Columbia, to fill an original vacancy, July 5, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Inspector General with rank of Major.

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th U. S. Cav.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

David B. Jeffers, Comy. Sergt., U. S. A., retired, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Burton, discharged.

Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

William H. Coston, of Ohio, to be Chaplain, vice Walker, resigned.

To be Signal Officer with the rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Sample, discharged.

To be Signal Officers with the rank of First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Gordon, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Coe, discharged.
2d Lieut. Alon J. Rudd, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Reddy, discharged.
2d Lieut. William Mitchell, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Thompson, promoted.

To be Signal Officers with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

First-class Sergt. Charles C. Shew, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Gordon, promoted.
First-class Sergt. Robert B. Montgomery, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Rudd, promoted.
First-class Sergt. James P. Anderson, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Mitchell, promoted.
First-class Sergt. Edward E. Kelley, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Campbell, promoted.

To be Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major.

Orlando Ducker, of Kentucky.

Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Owen T. Kenan, of Georgia, late Major, 1st Georgia Vol., to be Captain, vice Bernhard, resigned.
Sergt. Daniel T. Brantley, Co. D, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Hunter, discharged.

G. O. S. 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS.
CAMP MCKENZIE, AUGUSTA, GA., JAN. 21, 1899.
Directs the Brigade to participate in the Division maneuvers, Monday, Jan. 23, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

G. O. 36, DEPT. PACIFIC, DEC. 7, 1898.
Co. A, Battalion of Engrs., is relieved from duty with the 24 Division, and is attached to the 8th Army Corps.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. PACIFIC, DEC. 8, 1898.

The commanding officer of each regiment, independent battalion or company, will report as soon as practicable to these headquarters, through the regular channels of communication, the number of men lost by death (and if by disease, nature of the same), giving name, company, regiment or organization to which each deceased belonged, date of his death, place of burial and number and marking of grave, and whether buried in coffin or otherwise. This information is desired at the earliest practicable moment as preliminary to contemplated action in the case of all deceased members of the command.

G. O. 1, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JAN. 3, 1899.

Announces that no mails of municipalities will be transmitted without proper postage, and that no mail will be admitted free unless enclosed in a regular official penalty envelope. The orders requiring vaccination throughout the island will be executed in all municipalities. The Municipality of Hormigueros, having, by a vote of one hundred and ninety, to two, voted in favor of being annexed to Mayaguez, it is declared a part of the Municipality of Mayaguez. "It is hoped," says Maj. Gen. Henry, "that other small municipalities will follow the example of Hormigueros, and thus reduce their own expenses and concentrate for the administration of the laws."

ORDER 5, HDQRS. 3D BATT., 3D U. S. V. ENGRS., "CAMP MICHIE," MATANZAS, CUBA, JAN. 12, 1899.

The following letter is published for the information of the Battalion:

Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 2, 1899.
To Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Commanding 3d Batt., 3d U. S. V. Engineers.

Sir: The Commanding General of the Spanish forces at Matanzas has requested me to express, on the part of the Lieutenant General of the Spanish forces, his appreciation to you and on the part of the officers under his command in Matanzas, their thanks and appreciation for the consideration and soldierly conduct shown them by the officers and men under your orders on the occasion of taking possession of this city by the United States forces on Jan. 1, 1899.

I desire also to state that the conduct of the Battalion since its arrival here, and under somewhat difficult conditions, has been, in my opinion, exemplary, and worthy of the reputation for discipline and efficiency already attained by the 3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN BIDDLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Engr., 1st Army Corps.

By order of Lieut. Col. Jadwin.

G. O. 4, DEPT. MATANZAS, JAN. 10, 1899.

In compliance with G. O. No. 193, H. Q. A. A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1898, the undersigned assumes command of the Department, with Headquarters in the city of Matanzas. The following are my personal staff, and the staff of the 1st Army Corps who will also constitute the Department staff:

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cav., Aide-de-Camp.
1st Lieut. John W. Black, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. V., Inspector General.

Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal for the Department.

Lieut. Col. James B. Aleshire, U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster.

Maj. E. F. Taggart, U. S. V., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon.

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, U. S. V., Chief Engineer Officer.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, U. S. V., Chief Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U. S. V., Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant General.

1st Lieut. J. J. O'Rourke, 1st Territorial Vol. Inf., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster.

JAMES H. WILSON,
Maj. Gen., U. S. V., Commanding.

COURT MARTIAL OF GENERAL EAGAN.

The following are the official charges and specifications in the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., ordered to be tried by court martial under orders issued Jan. 18, 1899, from the Adjutant General's office.

Charge 1—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., did, while testifying as a witness before the Commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, submit and read, as a part of his testimony, a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish, the following disgraceful, grossly insulting and ungentlemanly language with reference to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, namely:

"If and when General Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretence of experiment' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously." In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine."

This at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.

Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., did, while testifying as a witness before the Commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, submit and read, as a part of his testimony, a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish, the following grossly abusive and unmilitary language with reference to the Major General commanding the Army, namely:

"If and when General Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretence of experiment' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously." If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretence of an experiment,' then I should be drummed out of the Army and incarcerated in State prison. If this statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other liars. His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the Department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the Commissary General, myself. In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine. I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth, without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from the society of decent people and so ostracized that the street bootblacks would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest; he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence of fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libellous, malicious falsehood, viz., that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the Army under 'pretence of experiment.'"

This at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 18, 1899.

Par. I, G. O. 1, Jan. 6, is revoked, the Comptroller of the Treasury having, on reconsideration, decided that no stoppage or deduction should be made by the Pay Department in the pay due a soldier on account of any payment that may have been made to him under State militia law, by the Gov-

ernor or State authorities, from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to date of his acceptance into the Volunteer Army of the United States.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 11, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 7, G. O. 110, Aug. 1, 1898, War Dept., A. G. O., is amended to read as follows:

7. The ration for issue to Cuban destitutes will consist of the following articles: 8 ounces bacon, or 8 ounces tinned meat, 12 ounces flour, or 16 ounces corn meal, 8 1/2 pounds coffee (green), 10 pounds sugar, 2 quarts vinegar, 4 pounds salt, 4 ounces pepper, 4 pounds soap, 6 pounds rice—To 100 rations.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 11, G. O. 180, Nov. 26, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, enlisted men discharged in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines or other places outside of the United States, will be provided free transportation to the United States on Government transports upon direction of the commanding officers in the several localities, and will be subsisted by the Subsistence Department to the port of destination. They will not be entitled to travel pay from port of embarkation to the United States, nor to commutation of rations for the time so subsisted on the transports. The fact that such transportation and subsistence have been furnished must be noted on the final statements. Paymasters when paying final statements of soldiers discharged under above conditions, will include in such payments travel allowances from station to port of embarkation and from port of arrival in the United States to place of enlistment or enrollment."

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 14, 1899.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 12, 1899.
By authority of the President of the United States, dated Dec. 31, 1898, the following described lands in the vicinity of Dyea, in the Territory of Alaska, are hereby reserved and set apart for future military purposes and proclaimed military reservations, viz.: 1. Beginning at a point about two hundred yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondike Transportation Company; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal, a distance of two miles; thence west one mile; thence south two miles; thence east one mile to the point of beginning. 2. Beginning at a point on the shore line of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly toward Chitkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal, a distance of two miles; thence west one mile; thence northerly two miles; thence east one mile to point of beginning.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 17, 1899.

Publishes an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 20, 1899.

G. O. 190, Dec. 28, 1898, publishing prices of clothing and equipment and tableware and kitchen utensils, also tables of allowances, is amended to take effect April 1, 1899, instead of Jan. 1, 1899.

CIRCULAR 2, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 11, 1899.

Announces that hereafter no application for furlough will be forwarded, unless the company or detachment commander is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient money to pay all expenses going and returning.

G. O. 4, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 10, 1899.

Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav., is announced as on the staff of the Division Commander.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 11, 1899.

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the Headquarters of the Department of Santa Clara is changed from Santa Clara to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 13, 1899.

The residence building corner of 6th and 11th streets, Havana, Cuba, is designated as Military Hospital No. 2. It will at once be put in proper order to receive officers and civilians for medical treatment.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 14, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O. Vols., having reported for duty at these Headquarters, is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Division.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 6, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 12, 1899.

Directs Commanders of stations, posts, or sub-posts in this Division to render promptly to the Adjutant General of the Army, a monthly post return of their respective commands, giving in all cases the dates of occupation of towns, and establishment of posts or stations. Department, Division, and Brigade commanders will show each separate command, post, or station on their respective returns. Special field returns will be made as required by A. R. 795.

CIRCULAR 3, DIV. OF CUBA, JAN. 16, 1899.

Directs that timely estimates for Cuban rations be sent by Department Commanders to the Adjutant General of the Division in time to supply the needs of destitute persons in their Departments, and give instructions relating to the forwarding of supplies, and requisitions, etc. At least thirty (30) days supply of subsistence stores will be kept on hand at every station of U. S. troops in the Division of Cuba. Fresh meat and ice will be procured daily from the local contractor, and fresh vegetables in lots sufficient for the period of ten (10) days.

G. O. 2, DEPT. COLUMBIA, JAN. 14, 1899.

1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 14th Inf., Chief Comy. of the Department, is designated to perform, in addition to his other duties, the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice at these Headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C.

1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 14th Inf., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 13, 1899.

The following decision has been made, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: In response to numerous inquiries regarding the matter, the Assistant Secretary of War has rendered the following decision:

"In territory subject to military government by the military forces of the United States, persons holding the office of notary public at the time the military occupation began are permitted to hold said office and perform the functions thereof under the military government, without further authorization. The commanding General may, at his own discretion, suspend the office or displace any or all persons holding the same, in which event an order is necessary. This is the established custom under the laws of war."

The view herein expressed is in harmony with the course prescribed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 6 of Lieber's Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field. (General Orders, No. 100, April 24, 1863, Adjutant General's Office.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 14, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned: Frequent inspections and condemnation of horses in the hands of troops in the field leads the War Department to believe that, perhaps, horses purchased during the war for Volunteer organizations may be condemned and sold on account of being under size, run down from service or exposure, which might have given a good measure of service if they had been retained.

It is the duty of all concerned to see that the economical interests of the Government are protected, and, to this end, corps and other commanding officers will give this matter their special attention, and will not sanction the disposal by condemnation and sale of any horses that by care may be made to render reasonable service to the Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A. A. G. O., JAN. 10, 1899.

The attention of officers of the Army is invited to the provisions of Circular 3, Feb. 2, 1897, from this office, directing that the blank forms of pay rolls be thereafter furnished by the Paymaster General of the Army. They are now issued as Form 23, Paymaster General's Office, as follows: 1 sheet containing 11 lines, 2 sheets containing 51 lines, 3 sheets containing 91 lines, 4 sheets containing 131 lines, 5 sheets containing 171 lines, 6 sheets containing 211 lines, 1 extra sheet for insertion, if necessary, containing 40 lines. Requests for pay rolls should state the number of rolls and size required, and be addressed to the Paymaster General of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JAN. 10, 1899.

Under instructions from the President, as promulgated in paragraph 81, Special Orders, No. 6, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of California.

H. C. MERRIAM,

Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 2, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JAN. 19, 1899.

The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Dept. of California. The following named officers are announced as his personal staff: Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th U. S. Inf., Aid; Capt. William H. McKittick, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V., Aid; Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., Aid.

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,

Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 3, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JAN. 19, 1899.

Maj. Robert H. Noble, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate of this Dept., under his commission as 1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Inf.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

EDWARD FIELD,

Maj. 2d Art., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 4, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JAN. 19, 1899.

Under instructions from the President, as promulgated in paragraph 80, Special Orders, No. 6, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the Dept. of the Columbia.

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,

Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JAN. 20, 1899.

Officers on duty at these headquarters will, during office hours and when on duty, wear proper uniform, and officers stationed at posts adjacent to this city, when calling at these headquarters, will likewise wear proper uniform.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

EDWARD FIELD,

Maj. 2d Art., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, DIV. OF CUBA, JAN. 13, 1899.

All officers on duty in this Division, belonging to regiments ordered to be mustered out, will be relieved from such duty and ordered to join their regiments by their respective department commanders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS,

A. A. G.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

To facilitate the muster-out of the 8th Cal. Vol. Inf. and 2 batteries of California Heavy Artillery, the following movements of troops are ordered: Maj. David H. Kinzie, Headquarters and Band, 3d Art., from Angel Island, and 1 officer and 80 enlisted men, Battery E, 3d Art., from Fort Mason, to Alcatraz Island; 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Adj., 3d Art., will receive all public property at Alcatraz Island, and in addition continue in the performance of duty as Commissary at Angel Island; one non-commissioned officer and 10 privates, Battery E, 3d Art., from Fort Mason, to Angel Island; one non-commissioned officer and 10 privates, Battery E, 3d Art., from Fort Mason, to Fort Baker; two non-commissioned officers and 10 privates 4th Cav., from the Presidio of San Francisco to Benicia Barracks, dismounted. These details will be relieved monthly. Capt. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav., will receive all public property at Benicia Barracks. He will perform this duty in addition to his duties at the Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Jan. 12.)

A detachment consisting of one officer, two Sergeants, three Corporals and twenty-nine privates, from Fort Slocum, will proceed to Fort Totten and report Feb. 1 to relieve the detachment of Bat. K, 7th Art., which will join its battery at Fort Schuyler. (S. O. 19, D. E., Jan. 24.)

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, JAN. 10, 1899.

The 22d U. S. Inf. will stand relieved from duty in this Department on the date of the beginning of the movement hereinafter set forth, and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty. The movement will be by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to the Philippine Islands on the transports Senator and Ohio. This movement is a permanent change of station, therefore officers and non-commissioned staff officers will be permitted to take their families on transports. In view of the impossibility of transporting animals over so long a voyage, mounted officers will not take their horses. The full amount of baggage allowed under par. 1119 Army Regulations may be carried. The movement will be so timed that the regiment will arrive in San Francisco so as not to be there longer than is absolutely necessary for the loading of baggage and the embarkation of the command. The Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department will provide the necessary railroad transportation and will see that a sufficiency of freight and baggage cars, of sleepers for officers and their families, and tourist sleepers for enlisted men, are placed at Fort Crook, Neb., in due season to insure the prompt departure of the troops at the proper time.

The following named medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps will accompany the command: Capt. John S. Knapp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; and Acting Asst. Surg. Isaac Brewer, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. Fred. W. Armstrong, Acting Hosp. Stwd. Otto O. Reinel, Jesse F. Mote and Charles F. Miner, Pmts. James H. Bass, Ernest von Biebertstein, Dillmus B. Braselton, Edward S. Chartier, Ernest Coleman, Albert Crandall, Edward J. Curran, Victor E. Koenig, John J. Fringle, Patrick T. Smith, Sheldon H. Wishart and George B. Yergey. Every provision will be made in the way of clothing and equipment to insure the comfort of the troops en route and after arrival. The various staff departments at these Headquarters, within the limits of their respective spheres, will take all necessary steps to insure a prompt compliance with the provisions of this order, giving especial attention that ample provision is made for the comfort and well being of the command on this long journey, with a view to its arriving at its destination efficient in every respect. The attention of all concerned is called to the "Regulations for the Army Transport Service," approved by the Secretary of War, Nov. 16, 1894.

CIRCULAR, A. G. O., JAN. 19, 1899.

Regarding occupancy of public quarters at military stations by families of officers ordered to duty abroad, the Secretary of War has remarked that officers belonging to the garrison at any post must be allowed to choose quarters as prescribed by the Regulations, and thereafter any unoccupied quarters remaining may be assigned in such manner as may be arranged by the post commanders to families of officers absent in the field or serving abroad. It is impossible to prescribe any definite method to be pursued as to the distribution of quarters, but it is expected that families will make use of them in such neighborly manner as to accommodate the greatest number. Families availing themselves of this privilege will be allowed to purchase stores from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments for their own use.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 17, 1899.

Publishes the following act of Congress:
An Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.
Approved Jan. 5, 1897.

G. O. 1, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JAN. 1, 1899.

The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of the Major General Commanding: Personal—2d Lieut. Mathew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., A. D. C. Departmental—Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, A. G., U. S. V., A. G.; Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V., C. C. of S.; Maj. Valery Hayard, Medical Department, U. S. A., C. Surg.; Maj. G. G. Starr, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., Insp. Gen.; Maj. Robert S. Smith, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., C. Paymr.; Maj. Ormond M. Lisak, C. O. O., U. S. V., C. O. O.; Maj. John T. Knight, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., C. Q. M.; Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., Acting J. A.; Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., U. S. Vol. Sig. Corps, C. S. O.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACOM,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

G. O. 3, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JAN. 16, 1899.

1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., is appointed A. D. C. on the staff of the Major General Commanding, from Dec. 21, 1898. Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe, A. A. G., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department.

G. O. 4, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JAN. 17, 1899.

The inspection, care and maintenance of lighthouses adjacent to the coast of this island are hereby removed from the control of the Secretary of the Department of Fomento and transferred to the control of the Navy officer in charge. Ensign W. R. Gherardi, U. S. N., is announced as in charge of the lighthouse, District of Porto Rico.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., and his staff are assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., from Jan. 20, 1899, to continue until further orders. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. V., is assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps, Dept. of the Province of Havana. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)
Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Department of the Colorado and Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and such other points in the Department as may be necessary. (D. Colo., Jan. 13.)
Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. V., accompanied by 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th U. S. Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed from Macon to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 20.)
Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Baldwin, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. Cav.), will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Gulf, for station. (W. D., Jan. 24.)
The leave granted Brig. Gen. Leonard W. Colby, U. S. V., is extended to include Jan. 31, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. S. S. Saxton, A. A. G., U. S. V., will report to Brig. Gen. C. King, U. S. V., as Adjutant General. (D. Pac., Nov. 28.)
Capt. William E. Horton, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Maj. Benjamin H. Cheever, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Sick leave, 14 days, is granted Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Sick leave, two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whipple, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Lieut. Col. W. Whipple, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Captain, O. D.), is directed to proceed to his home in New York City. (D. Cal., Jan. 16.)
Lieut. Col. F. D. Baldwin, Inspector General, Samuel Raber, Chief Signal Officer, and Timothy E. Wilcox, Chief Surgeon, will proceed by rail, stopping at the various railway stations, to the towns within the Department, and return to headquarters for the purpose of obtaining information as to the places where it will be necessary to station troops for the purpose of maintaining order, and of procuring information as to the condition of the people and the food supply. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 12.)
Maj. Robert H. Rolfe, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty on staff of Gen. Brooke. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, C. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Baltimore, Md. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Maj. John C. W. Brooks, C. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City and report in person to Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, C. Q. M., U. S. V., General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, C. M., U. S. V., is designated as the disbursing officer to the commission appointed to visit the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to Manila. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Bushby (appointed Jan. 14, 1899, from Q. M. Sergt., 4th U. S. Art.), will be sent to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
Capt. Marion M. McMillin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Sheridan, Wyo., and assume charge of the construction of the public buildings. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
Leave for 5 days is granted Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (D. L., Jan. 17.)
Capt. Harry B. Chamberlain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, Q. M., U. S. V., Huntsville, Ala., for temporary duty. (W. D., Jan. 17.)
Capt. Walter L. Phelps, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Savannah. (W. D., Jan. 19.)
Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, C. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as general superintendent of the Army Transport Service, and will proceed to New York City, New York, and relieve Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., of those duties. (W. D., Jan. 19.)
Capt. William M. Ekin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Athens, Ga., and relieve Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 19.)
Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, C. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 20.)
Capt. Walter L. Phelps, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 24.)
Maj. Andrew G. C. Quay, C. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, C. Q. M., U. S. V. (Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.), will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, to relieve Major John L. Clem, Q. M., U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Inspector, Q. M. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergt. Thomas H. Jones will be sent to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Capt. Richard W. Thompson, Jr., C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Greenville, S. C., as Commissary 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Dept. are ordered: Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, C. O. S., U. S. V., to the Province of Havana, for duty as Chief Commissary; Maj. Elmore F. Taggart, C. S., U. S. V., to Dept. of Matanzas, for duty as Chief Commissary; Maj. James O. Varnedoe, C. S., U. S. V., to Dept. of Santa Clara, for duty as Chief Commissary; Capt. William M. Loveland, C. S., U. S. V., to Dept. of Puerto Principe, for duty as Chief Commissary. (D. S., Jan. 21.)

Capt. Orson Pettibone, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Greenville, S. C. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

Capt. C. R. Krauthoff, C. S. (recently appointed), will report to Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, C. S., Chief Comy., Department of the Pacific. (D. Pac., Dec. 9.)

Maj. James M. Arrasmith, C. S., U. S. V., will return to his station at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

Comy. Sergt. Chas. Blesener will proceed to Fort Slocum for duty. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 18.)

Comy. Sergt. Jacob Karbach will proceed from New York City to Fort Mason, Cal., and report for duty. (S. O. 15, D. E., Jan. 18.)

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

Comy. Sergt. Jacob Karbach will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave, ten days is granted Maj. Gay L. Edie, Brig. Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cal., Jan. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Z. Taylor Malaby, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Jan. 19.)

Hosp. Stwd. Kenneth G. Kincaid will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

Maj. Henry C. Thompson, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., will proceed with the 10th U. S. Cav. from Huntsville, Ala., to Fort Clark, Tex. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

A. A. Surg. A. M. Brown, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of service, has been wholly retired from active service, and his name will be henceforward omitted from the Army Register. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A., to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., who will proceed via Washington, D. C., Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, P. I., for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Lippincott will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department; Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

A. A. Surg. Edward S. Grigsby, U. S. A., will return to Chickamauga Park, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, Brig. Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., to Washington, D. C., as attending surgeon. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

A. A. Surg. Charles G. Eicher, U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

Maj. James D. Glennan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), will proceed to Fort Myer, Va. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

A. A. Surg. H. A. Eberle, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Steer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, and report on board U. S. Hospital Ship Relief for duty, and on arrival at Manila, will report there for duty. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

A. A. Surg. S. Wythe, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Jan. 17.)

Maj. W. O. Owen, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., with 60 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, will proceed to Corregidor Island on Nov. 28 on transport Senator to establish a 100-bed hospital. (D. Pac., Nov. 25.)

A. A. Surg. Bruce F. Foulkes is assigned to duty in connection with the Quarantine Office, Health Department, Manila. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

Hosp. Stwd. Frank Klar will report for duty to the Surgeon in charge of the District Hospital, Cavite. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers in the Philippine Islands are announced: Maj. E. R. Morris, Brigade Surg., to the district of Cavite, as District Surgeon and Surgeon in charge of the District Hospital. A. A. Surg. Ira R. Ladd, to report to the C. O., 23d Inf., relieving A. A. Surg. F. H. Titus, who will report at the District Hospital, Cavite. A. A. Surg. W. O. Taylor will report for duty the California Vol. Heavy Artillery. A. A. Surg. C. J. Bartlett and S. O. Beasley will report at the 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty. 1st Lieut. Henry Page, A. S., and A. A. Surg. E. K. Johnston will report to the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, for duty. A. A. Surg. Z. T. Malaby will report for duty with the 23d Inf. A. A. Surg. C. F. de May will report for duty with the 18th Inf. (D. Pac., Dec. 30.)

Leave, 21 days, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted A. A. Surg. John J. Gihuley, U. S. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 31.)

A. A. Surg. Azel Ames is detailed as Civil Sanitary Inspector at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Jan. 7.)

A. A. Surg. I. A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will report at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Jan. 9.)

Hosp. Stwd. Herman Miller will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (D. Cal., Jan. 9.)

Maj. Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, in addition to his present duties, will report to Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. G., to act as medical inspector in the construction of the new general hospital now in progress at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Jan. 11.)

A company of instruction of the Hospital Corps is organized in connection with the General Hospital in San Juan, 1st Lieut. Bailey Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report for duty with the company. (D. P. R., Jan. 12.)

Major S. P. Kramer, Brig. Surg., is detailed as C. O. Military Hospital No. 2 (for officers and civilians). (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Bartlett will report to Maj. S. P. Kramer, at Military Hospital No. 2, for duty in that hospital. (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

A. A. Surg. J. F. Fraser, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Jan. 14.)

A. A. Surg. R. F. Gray, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Transport Surgeon on the U. S. transport Scandia. (D. Cal., Jan. 14.)

Hosp. Stwd. Harry A. Brown, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., Jan. 14.)

Hosp. Stwd. Otto Schimmann, U. S. A., will report for duty on the U. S. transport Scandia en route to the Philippine Islands, and remain on such duty until return of that ship to San Francisco. (D. Cal., Jan. 14.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Benjamin F. Bone, tried by general court martial and found guilty of larceny, has been sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year." (S. O. 16, D. E., Jan. 20.)

A. A. Surg. J. B. Darling, A. A. Surg. F. F. Bowman, Hosp. Stwd. William E. Heywood, Acting Hosp. Stwds. Earl F. Greene, Benton O. Allen, Oscar Lindquist, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will accompany the 3d Inf. to Manila, P. I. (D. Jan. 18.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended to include Jan. 31, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., Jan. 19.)

A. A. Surg. A. M. Fernandez de Ybarra, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department for instructions. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 19.)

Majs. William J. Kernachan and Henry H. Lee, Brigade Surgeons, U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.), will report before the examining board, appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for

re-examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Poldexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. George S. Pitcher, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. George C. Douglass; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Clifford J. Cooke and Pts. Edward W. Brackett, George W. Greenwell, George W. Mercer and Henry H. Sherrard, Hospital Corps, will accompany the battalion of the 17th Inf. to the Philippines. (D. L., Jan. 20.)

Leave, one month is granted A. A. Surg. A. P. D. Cleary, U. S. A. (D. G. Jan. 21.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Max Arendt will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 21.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 21.)

Leave for four days is granted A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart. (Sheridan Point, Jan. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Richard Wilson, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon at Ponce, and Sanitary Inspector of ships at that port. (D. P. R., Dec. 29.)

Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers convened at Ponce, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., relieved. (D. P. R., Dec. 29.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will report in person to Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., U. S. A., president of the Medical Examining Board, appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R.: M. J. Schamberger, Arellano; A. L. Miller, Canuy; W. C. Le Compte, Carolina; W. T. Tanner, Claiborne; W. J. Hughes, Caguas; B. F. Frank, Fajardo; Robert Boyd, Humacao; W. M. Carson, Manati; E. F. McClelland, Toa Alta; L. L. Gilman, Utuado; G. W. Farr, El Morro; M. M. Dolan, J. J. Gihuley, E. L. Griffin, A. D. Andrews, W. R. Kirk, R. F. Jones, C. D. Sterns, W. G. Young, J. R. White, Jose L. Vina, H. E. Sears, Ed. Southall and G. S. Driver, San Juan; P. C. Hutten, San Cristobal. (D. P. R., Dec. 29.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will report to Maj. Peter R. Egan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., president of the Medical Examining Board, appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R.: H. H. Cline, Adjuntas; A. J. Boyer, Canimo; W. R. George, Ponce; J. A. Diaz, Guayama; S. W. Perry, Yauco; W. C. Berlin, J. E. Morris, H. H. Wadham, J. A. Escobar, J. G. Wilson, Timothy Leary, F. M. Barney, M. E. Hughes, H. M. C. McConathy, G. Moret, H. R. Street, H. L. Wood, C. Wilson, R. Wilson and J. W. Thomas, Ponce. (D. P. R., Dec. 29.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will report in person to Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., president of the Medical Examining Board, appointed to meet at Mayaguez, P. R.: H. C. Moore, Aguadilla; W. O. Cutliffe, Lares; H. W. Williams, San German; C. D. Pettigrew, Isabela; J. F. Hodley, Las Marias; C. D. Camp, Mayaguez; P. H. McAndrews, Mayaguez. (D. P. R., Dec. 29.)

A. A. Surg. Edward Southall will proceed to Fajardo for duty.

Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerber, Chief Surg., will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and make a sanitary inspection of that post and the hospital thereat. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. George E. Vass, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., is relieved from the operation of G. O. 21, series 1898, D. M., and Acting Hosp. Stwd. Stanley Robbins, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., is detailed in his place to accompany the 20th U. S. Inf. on its change of station from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Manila, Philippine Islands. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will return to Plattsbury Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

Leave, 14 days, to A. A. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson, U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Irvin E. Bennett and R. E. Caldwell, U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Louis W. Bishop, U. S. A., will report on board the U. S. hospital ship Relief at New York City, for duty, and proceed to Manila, where he will report for duty. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Gilbert I. Culien, U. S. A., will report on board the U. S. hospital ship Relief, for duty, and on arrival at Manila will report to the Commanding General for duty. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

Maj. Robert Burns, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

Asst. Surg. H. A. Eberle, U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave, seven days is granted Maj. George H. Fay, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. L., Jan. 21.)

Maj. Robert B. Huston, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., now at Chattanooga, Tenn., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., to assist in the payment of accounts. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Maj. William B. Dwight, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., to pay the 2d Tennessee. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Maj. Henry B. May, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in San Juan. (D. P. R., Jan. 12.)

Maj. M. R. Doyon and Maj. J. H. Townsend, Adjt. Paymrs., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and such other points as may be necessary, and pay the 6th Mass. Vol. Inf. at muster out. (S. O. 13, D. E., Jan. 17.)

Maj. E. A. Bigelow, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and pay Co. K, 7th Inf. (D. L., Jan. 17.)

Leave, seven days is granted Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., Jan. 19.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay Co. F, 7th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Majs. William J. Cowden and William J. Black, Adjt. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga., to pay the 6th Virginia, 3d North Carolina and 2d Ohio Vol. Inf. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Majs. Seymour Howell, John R. Lynch and James B. Kenner, Adjt. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Athens, Ga., to pay the 3d New Jersey and 15th Pennsylvania, and to Macon, Ga., to pay the troops. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Maj. George A. Vandegrift, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for station, and when points are Vol. Inf. ready for payment Maj. Vandegrift will proceed to Fort Clark and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to pay that regiment. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. William Monaghan, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., Omaha, Neb. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

The Secretary of War having authorized an advance payment for the month of January, 1899, of regiments about starting for the Philippine Islands, Maj. James Canby, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., upon receiving notification from the Commanding Officer, 12th Inf., that the regiment has received orders to move, will pay that regiment for the current month. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

The orders directing Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., U. S. A., to pay the troops at Fort Sill, Okla., is amended to require Maj. James P. Canby, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., to pay the troops at that post. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Fred N. Rix, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. William D. Beach, Engineer Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty as Acting Inspector General of the 1st Division of that corps. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

Maj. Charles L. Woodbury, Engineer Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for staff duty. (W. D., Jan. 19.)

Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, Chief Engr., U. S. V. (Capt., U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Feb. 25. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John McClellan, C. O. O., U. S. V., is assigned as assistant to the C. O. O. of the Division, and as A. A. Q. M. of the Ordnance Depot, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Jan. 17.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter Hein will proceed to San Juan for duty. (D. P. R., Jan. 7.)

The buildings in the city of Havana known as Piroteco Militar, and the magazines Santa Barbara and St. Elmo, are assigned for use of the Ordnance Department in this Division. (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson C. O. O., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

Maj. Ell D. Hoyle, O. O., U. S. V., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for staff duty. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. John J. Ryan, Vol. Sig. Corps, will take station at Marianna, Cuba. He will have charge of the telegraph work of the Dept. of the Province of Havana. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)
Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, C. S. O., 7th Corps, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and return to Matanzas. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)
Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, Vol. Sig. Corps, to duty as Chief Signal Officer of the 7th Corps. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)
Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, U. S. V. Sig. Corps, will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to Banaguises and return to Matanzas. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 18.)
Signal Sergt. N. P. Yurgensen will proceed to Fort Hancock and Wadsworth to look into cable matters. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 20.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, U. S. A., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., is extended seven days. (D. Colo., Jan. 13.)
2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st U. S. Cav., will report before the examining board at Denver, Colo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. A. C. Merrill, 3d Cav., is appointed Range Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 19.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Troop G, 5th Cav., U. S. A., arrived in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 16, on the Berlin. All well.

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The leave granted Capt. William Stanton, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended 15 days. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1899, is granted Maj. Thomas C. Lebo, 6th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. M., Jan. 11.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The sick leave granted Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th U. S. Cav., is extended one month and ten days. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
The following assignment is made of the Headquarters and troops 7th Cav.: Headquarters and one squadron to the Dept. of Havana. One squadron (Hays) to the Dept. of the Province of Pinar del Rio. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)
Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Worcester, Mass., and assume charge of the recruiting station. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave, one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 8, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Leave 15 days, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav. (D. Colo., Jan. 13.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
Troop B, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, and Troop M to Fort Clark, Tex., for station. (D. G., Jan. 24.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art., is transferred from Battery I to Light Battery K of that regiment. (W. D., Jan. 20.)
1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art., Q. M. at Tybee Island, Ga., will report at Atlanta for consultation with the Chief Quartermaster of the Department in connection with plans and estimates for water and sewer systems to be submitted for that post. (D. G., Jan. 21.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Batteries A, D, F and G, 2d Art., sailed Jan. 21 from Savannah for Havana. A is a light battery, commanded by Capt. Geo. S. Grimes.
Sergt. P. Gallagher, K, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to regiment. (Fort Constitution, Jan. 21.)
Batteries H and I, 2d Art., are assigned to the Dept. of Havana. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., was on Jan. 17 assigned to command of battalion of his regiment, consisting of batteries G and L. (D. Pac., Dec. 5.)
1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer and Q. M. at the recruiting station, in San Francisco, and 2d Lieut. Henry W. Butler, 3d Art., is detailed in his stead. (D. Cal., Jan. 9.)
2d Lieut. Edwin C. Sarratt, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., for staff duty at that post. (D. Cal., Jan. 16.)
1st Lieut. John P. Hulus, 3d Art., will report at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (D. Cal., Jan. 16.)
The C. O., Fort Stevens, Ore., will send a detachment of Battery M, 3d Art., to consist of six non-commissioned officers, one musician and 38 privates, to Fort Canby, Wash., to garrison that post in the place of Battery C, Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, now being mustered out. (D. Cal., Jan. 17.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Maj. J. M. Lancaster, 4th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 18.)
Corp. Philip Barry, I, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergt. 1st Sergt. J. L. Sommers, K, has been appointed. Reg. Q. M. Sergt., vice Bushby, appointed Post Q. M. Sergt.

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art., is assigned to command of Battery C, and detailed Q. M., Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 23.)
Sergt. Chas. Chuann, I, 5th Art., is appointed Color Sergt. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 23.)
Sergt. J. P. De Buse, A, 5th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 19.)
Pvt. Harry Deehan, I, 5th Art., has been appointed Sergeant.

BATTERY I, 5TH ART., WITH BAND, WILL PROCEED JAN. 23 TO ARMORY OF 1ST REGT. N. G. N. Y., TO ACT AS ESCORT TO ASTOR BATTERY. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 21.)

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of the Battalion, 5th U. S. Art., consisting of Batteries B and G, to date from Oct. 23, 1898, he having exercised the command since that date. (D. P. R., Jan. 5.)
Capt. Peyton C. Marsh (1st Lieut., 5th Art.), will proceed with the Astor Battery to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (D. Cal., Jan. 16.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

The following organizations will constitute a battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. A. B. Dyer, and will be attached to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps; light batteries D and G, 6th Art.; Astor Battery. (D. Pac., Dec. 9.)
1st Lieut. L. Ostheim, 6th U. S. Art., is detailed as Ordnance Storekeeper and Assistant to the Chief of Ord. of Dept. (D. Pac., Nov. 27.)
Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th U. S. A., will return to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Capt. William B. Homer, 6th U. S. Art., will join his battery. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

The assignment of Capt. Henry R. Lemly, 7th Art., to the command of the light artillery battalion (C and M, 7th Art.), on Oct. 6, 1898, is confirmed. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)
2d Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, 7th Art., will proceed to Ponce, P. R., and on completion of this duty will rejoin his battery. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)
2d Lieut. R. P. Brower, 7th Art., assisted by 2d Lieut. A.

F. Cassels, will conduct the Post School. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 18.)

Capt. John V. White, 7th U. S. Art., will, upon the completion of the duty of distributing rations to indigent persons in Cuba, join his proper station. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., is extended two days. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

The leave of absence for seven days taken by Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., commanding Fort Slocum, is hereby extended ten days. (S. O. 17, D. E., Jan. 21.)

Corps E. L. Jarrell, M. J. Kelly, C. Day and E. Tischler, B, 8th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Sergt. T. E. Boucher, K, 7th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Slocum. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 24.)
Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th U. S. Art., to Fort Monroe, and resume duties as Editor of the Artillery School Journal. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 7th U. S. Art., will join his battery. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Sick leave two months, to take effect upon the muster out of the 6th Virginia, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard O. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf. (Lieut. Col. 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.) (W. D., Jan. 17.)

The sick leave granted Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., is extended 30 days. (W. D., Jan. 21.)
Capt. Elias Chandler, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and relieve Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., from duty as Collector of Customs at that sub-post and Capt. Bigelow will join his regiment. (D. S., Jan. 21.)

1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st U. S. Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Captain of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service, as a Captain, is announced, to date from Dec. 15, 1898. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Leave, two months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., is directed to report before Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. (W. D., Jan. 2.)
Sick leave, two months, is granted Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
Par. 40, S. O., No. 18, Jan. 20, 1899, W. D., relative to Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Inf., is further extended 2 months. (W. D., Jan. 20.)
Leave for seven days to Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Maj. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and take station. (D. L., Jan. 18.)
1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Denver, Colo. (D. Cal., Jan. 18.)
So much of par. 8, S. O., 1, C. S. D. L., as directs Co. L, 7th Inf., to proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., is revoked. Co. L, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and there take station. (D. L., Jan. 23.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 7th U. S. Inf., promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Inf., to date from April 26, 1898, will join that regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (W. D., Jan. 25.)
Co. B, 7th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. L., Jan. 24.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The sick leave granted Maj. Egbert B. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 23.)
1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 8th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment at Havana. (W. D., Jan. 24.)
Corp. Nicholas Power, B, 8th Inf., died at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 22, of typhoid fever.

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

2d Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., is assigned to temporary command of Co. B, (Madison Barracks, Jan. 20.)
Leave for 4 days is granted 2d Lieut. H. Hammond, 9th Inf. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 21.)
Leave for 7 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days, is granted 1st Lieut. Thos. F. Dwyer, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 17.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The sick leave granted Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.

2d Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. F, 11th Inf., to date Aug. 17, 1898, he having exercised command of that company since that date. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)
2d Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. M, of that regiment, to date from Dec. 25, 1898, he having exercised the command since that date. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)

2d Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. K, 11th Inf., to date from Dec. 11, 1898, he having exercised the command since that date. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)

Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty as a member of the general court martial convened at Mayaguez, P. R. (D. P. R., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Military Commission convened at Mayaguez, P. R., vice Captain Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., Jan. 10.)

1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. A of his regiment, to date Jan. 7, 1899. (D. P. R., Jan. 13.)

The orders directing Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th Inf., to assume command of the District of Ponce, are confirmed. (D. P. R., Jan. 13.)

Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., will proceed to his proper station, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Jan. 5.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. Fine W. Smith, 12th Inf., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with Co. M, 12th Inf. (D. M., Jan. 16.)
Sick leave 2 months is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 21.)
Maj. William Auman, 13th Inf., is charged with duty of supervising preparation of final statements, etc. (Fort Porter, Jan. 24.)

Corps F. Halley and J. McCarthy, I, 13th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. Michael Fisher, L, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Sergt. Thos. Dolin, K, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Niagara, Jan. 17.)
The leave granted Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th U. S. Inf., is extended four days. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf., will proceed from Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Pac., Dec. 1.)
2d Lieut. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf., was on Oct. 19 assigned to command of Co. A of his regiment. (D. Pac., Dec. 6.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

Leave one month to take effect Jan. 21 is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Webb, 16th Inf. (D. G., Jan. 21.)
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended 14 days. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Coa. D. H. K and L, 17th Inf., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, are relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed to New York City in time to take the transport sailing from that place to the Philippine Islands on a date to be hereafter fixed. (D. L., Jan. 20.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted 1st Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAIL.

1st Lieut. Briant H. Wells, 18th Inf., was on Nov. 24 assigned to command Co. H. (D. Pac., Dec. 1.)
2d Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 18th Inf., was on Oct. 14 assigned to command of Co. A, 23d Inf., which command he exercised continuously to and including Nov. 25. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Leave one month, with permission to leave the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Fursell, 19th Inf. (D. P. R., Dec. 28.)

1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. F, 19th Inf., to date from Dec. 26, 1898, he having exercised that command since that date. (D. P. R., Jan. 3.)

Leave one month, with permission to return to the United States, and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf. (D. P. R., Jan. 11.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

The 20th Inf., under Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, arrived in San Francisco, Jan. 25, and sailed for Manila on the Scandia and Morgan City, Jan. 27.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 20th Inf., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Morgan City, and when this transport shall have reached the Philippine Islands, Lieut. Moody will stand relieved, and will report to the C. O. of his regiment. (D. Cal., Jan. 13.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 19, D. E., Jan. 24.)

1st Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., will command Co. C during the illness of 2d Lieut. W. M. Fassett. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 17.)

Leave for 7 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days, is granted 2d Lieut. E. T. Conley, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 20.)

The following transfers are made in the 21st U. S. Inf., to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Almon L. Farmer, from Co. F to Co. A; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, from Co. A to Co. F; 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, from Co. B to Co. G; 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, from Co. C to Co. B; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, from Co. K to Co. D; 1st Lieut. Harry Clement, from Co. D to Co. K. (W. D., Jan. 24.)

The following assignments to commands in the 21st Inf. are announced: 1st Lieut. A. L. Farmer, 21st Inf., to the command of Co. A, vice 2d Lieut. F. K. Meade, 21st Inf., relieved. 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., to the command of Co. C, 21st Inf., vice 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Fassett, 21st Inf., relieved. 1st Lieut. Harry Clement, 21st Inf., to the command of Co. K, 21st Inf., vice 2d Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., relieved to join company. (21st Inf., Jan. 25.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

The sick leave granted Capt. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

2d Lieut. Juan Ashton Boye, recently commissioned in the Infantry arm, to rank from Jan. 7, 1899, from Sergeant, Co. B, 22d U. S. Inf., is assigned to the 15th U. S. Inf., and will join at Puerto Principe, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The orders dated May 22, assigning 1st Lieut. F. W. Kobbs, 23d Inf., to command Co. K, of his regiment, which command he exercised continuously to and including Nov. 20, are confirmed. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

1st Lieut. B. C. Morse, 23d Inf., was on June 11 assigned to command of Co. M of his regiment, which command he exercised continuously to and including Nov. 25, 1898. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

2d Lieut. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf., was on June 15 assigned to command of Co. A, of his regiment, which command he exercised continuously to and including Oct. 14. (D. Pac., Dec. 2.)

Capt. J. R. Clagett is assigned to command battalion of Infantry, consisting of Co. F, 23d Inf., and Co. H, 2d Oregon Vol. Inf., on duty at the Custom House, Manila, P. I., to date from Dec. 1. (D. Pac., Dec. 7.)

Principal Musician Wilhelm Klaus, Band, 23d U. S. Inf., now at Manila, is transferred as private to the 14th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 19.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

With the approval of the Major General Commanding the Army, the 10th U. S. Cav., now at Huntsville, Ala., will proceed to stations in this Department or duty as follows: Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and L to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Maj. Joshua L. Fowler and Troops B, C and D to Fort Clark, Tex. Troop E to Fort McIntosh, Tex. Troop F to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. Troop I to Fort Bliss, Tex. Troop K to Fort Brown, Tex., proceeding by rail to Morgan City, La., and from that point via steamer to the post. Troop M to Fort Ringgold, Tex., proceeding by rail to Laredo, Tex., and from that point by marching to the post. Necessary rations for the march will be obtained at Fort McIntosh. Chaplain William T. Anderson will accompany Troop E to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for station. The troops ordered to stations at Forts Sam Houston and Clark will go into camp until quarters are available. (D. G., Jan. 20.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R. Jan. 9. Detail: Capt. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf.; Capt. F. H. Pomroy, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Flucas, Jr., 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Wallack, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Watson, 19th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., Jan. 5.)
A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Albert G. Force, Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 25. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Paine, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. G., Jan. 23.)

A. G. C. M. at Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 18, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 12th New York; Capt. A. G. Perkins, 8th Mass.; Capt. A. P. Chase, 8th Mass.; Capt. J. R. Harrison, 160th Ind.; Capt. W. F. Judson, 12th N. Y.; Capt. T. C. Bueck, 12th N. Y.; Capt. W. M. Connell, 12th N. Y.; Capt. J. M. Pettigell, 8th Mass.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Farham, 8th Mass.; 1st Lieut. G. I. Canfield, 8th Mass.; 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Reed, 160th Ind.; 1st Lieut. D. E. Jewell, 8th Mass.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Mitchell, 12th N. Y.; Capt. Osgood Smith, 12th N. Y., Judge Adv. (Dept. Matanzas, Jan. 17.)

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the 20th of January, 1899. Detail: Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf.; Capt. William H. W. James, 24th Inf.; Capt. James E. Brett, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stanley Howland, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William P. Jackson, 24th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. Colo., Jan. 14.)

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

The Headquarters 1st Army Corps: Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson; Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., Aid; Lieut. John W. Black, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., Acting A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. R. Cecil, A. A. G.; U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen.; U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. James B. Alshires.

ARMY.—(Continued on page 518.)

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episodes have been described by the author in magazine
articles and these have been entirely rewritten. In addition
to Mr. Spears's Annapolis training and his life-long
devotion to his subject, the fact that he was an eye-
witness of many of the scenes of which he has written,
makes his work of especial value, and the thorough
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has resulted in his producing a permanent contribution
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Though the Germans have always pretended to su-
perior rights in Samoa, on account of the large share
of its business in their hands, the statistics of commerce
do not bear them out. In 1896, for example, there were
entered at the port of Apia 39 British vessels, of 42,364
tons; 22 American vessels, of 35,357 tons, and only 12
German vessels, of 2,215 tons. They stand better in land
titles. In 1894 an impartial commission confirmed to
Germany 75,000 acres, to Great Britain 36,000 acres, and
to this country 21,000 acres. America was the first to
make a treaty with the Samoan government in 1878,
Germany following in 1879, and Great Britain six months
later. Therefore it was the United States that opened
Samoa to civilized intercourse. Samoa is 4,160 miles
from the United States, 2,240 from Hawaii and 13,000
from Germany.

The military forces in Cuba are to be increased by the
remainder of the 3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers. Orders
to this effect were issued Jan. 26. Four companies
of this regiment are now at Matanzas, and eight com-
panies have been held in reserve at Macon. These com-
panies, fully armed and equipped for field service and
provided with complete wagon transportation and imple-
ments, are ordered to proceed to Charleston for em-
barkation. They will be supplied with thirty days' ra-
tions and forage in addition to that required for the
voyage. They will depart on the Saratoga, which will
make two trips to cover the movement. On the first
trip headquarters and four companies will be taken to
Cienfuegos, whence they will proceed to Santa Clara
Province for assignment. The remaining four com-
panies will be transported on the second trip and go to
Havana.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

Twenty years ago a thorough study of the subject of
reorganizing the Army was made by a joint committee
of Congress, presided over by General Burnside, who
was then a Senator from Rhode Island. They made
a thorough inquiry into the history of our Army from the
time of Washington down; they invited written and oral
expressions of opinion from officers of the Army, and
had before them the commanders of our Civil War,
whose recent experience in the command of large bodies
of troops had given them an opportunity to ascertain the
defects of our military system. The results of the inves-
tigation are found in report 555, Part 2, Forty-fifth Con-
gress, third session, ordered to be printed Dec. 12, 1878.
It should be reprinted, or in some way brought to the
attention of every member of Congress who influences
Army legislation.

With this report was given a bill "to reduce and reor-
ganize the Army of the United States, and to make rules
for its government and regulation." It provided for a
corps of general officers, including a General and a Lieut-
enant General, a Corps of Engineers, a Corps of Artil-
lery, a Corps of Cavalry, a Corps of Infantry, Quarter-
master, Subsistence, Ordnance, Medical and Pay De-
partments. The Bureau of Military Justice, offices of
General and Lieutenant General, were to expire with
their incumbents, and the Army was to consist of only
thirty-one regiments. The three battalion organization
was adopted for all arms. The valuable feature of the
bill was its adoption of the principle of details from the
line for the officers of the staff departments below the
rank of Major. It also gave the President authority to
select a general officer to "have command of the entire
Army, line and staff," during his pleasure. This is the
feature that General Miles now recommends, and it
should be adopted. It is in the line of all military ex-
perience and we know of no legitimate argument against
it. The chiefs of bureaus were to "act under the im-
mediate direction and control of the Secretary of War
in all matters of accountability and administration not
connected with military operations." They were also to
act "as chiefs of staff to the Commanding General of
the Army," and as such to "report directly to him, and
act under his immediate orders in all matters appertain-
ing to the command of the Army." In case the General
commanding was called into the field his duties at the
seat of government were to be "performed by a general
officer assigned by the President, upon the recommenda-
tion of the Commanding General of the Army, as chief
of staff of the Army." Two sections of the bill were as
follows:

Sec. 82. That all orders relating to military operations,
stations, or movements of the troops, or to the discipline of
the Army, and all orders or regulations for its general in-
formation or government, whether originating with the Com-
manding General of the Army or directed by the President
or Secretary of War, shall be issued from the Headquarters
of the Army.

Sec. 83. That the chiefs of bureau may issue orders to, and
correspond directly with, the subordinate officers of their
respective corps, departments or bureaus, in respect to the
manner of transacting business, to accounts, returns and
other details; but all official correspondence upon subjects
of which commanding officers should have knowledge, and
of this the Commanding General of the Army shall be the
judge, shall be transmitted through the Headquarters of the
Army, and through the subordinate commanders.

Sec. 141. That officers of the several staff departments and
bureaus when not assigned to command by the President
shall, irrespective of their rank, be in strict subordination to
the commanders of the posts or forces to which they may be
attached; but while assigned to command as aforesaid a
staff officer shall be invested with all the rights and duties
of a General or a line officer in the same circumstances.

Sec. 587. That general denomination "ordnance and or-
nance stores" shall include all cannon and artillery, car-
riages and equipments; all apparatus and machines for the
service and maneuver of artillery; all small arms, accoutre-
ments and horse equipments; all ammunition and all tools,
machinery and materials for the ordnance service; horse
medicines, materials for shoeing, and all horse equipments
and harness for the artillery.

Officers of artillery were eligible to selection for Chief
of Ordnance and were subject to detail to fill places in
the Ordnance Corps below the rank of Major. Officers of
the line were also eligible to appointment as chiefs to
the other staff departments, except the Engineers and
the Medical Department. The Inspector General's De-
partment was abolished and inspections were to be made
"by officers of the general staff." The system of fabri-
cating ordnance and ordnance stores by the Government
was abolished and they were required to be purchased
by contract in the open market.

These are some of the general features of this bill,
which numbered 721 sections, the final one being a re-
vision of the Articles of War. It entered very minutely
into the organization and administration of the Army,
and is the most complete measure ever proposed. Its
purpose was to do away with the evil of special legis-
lation, and to consolidate the laws into a complete and
harmonious system, all acts inconsistent with it being re-
pealed. The report accompanying it contained a com-
plete presentation of military legislation, upon the
subjects covered by its provisions. It showed the
necessity for a permanent national Army; the unreli-
ability and extravagance of militia, the necessity for a
due proportion of general officers, the proper system for
regimental organizations, and the just rule of promotion.

It is reported that Gen. Gomez intends to remain at
the head of the Cuban army until it is paid off; that it
has numbered from first to last 50,000 men, and that it
will take \$40,000,000 to pay it off. Of course a large
number of the men have died and the computation is
that each survivor will receive \$1,000, or an average of
\$330 per year. This is a very good illustration of the
nonsense that is talked on all subjects connected with
Cuba. Our Government's computation of 30,000 men
and \$100 gold to each man is fair and sufficient, and if
Gen. Gomez can get that much for his faithful follow-
ers he may resign in peace.

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ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Army reorganization bill as framed by Chairman Hull and reported with amendments by the Committee on Military Affairs, was taken up by the House for consideration last Tuesday. It was agreed, after considerable discussion that a vote would be taken on the measure not later than next Tuesday at 3 o'clock, but it is expected by members of the Military Committee that a vote will be reached before that time.

At the present time there are practically three propositions relative to Army reorganization before the House. The House bill provides for a standing Army of 100,000 men; the minority substitute bill increasing the standing Army to 30,000 men and lodging with the President discretionary power to call out 50,000 Volunteers for emergency service, and a proposition to continue temporarily the Regular Army at its present strength of 62,000 men. Besides these three measures there is the bill as framed by Maj. Gen. Miles, which, it may be stated, has many advocates in the House and many more in the Senate.

The debate on the bill is practically being carried on upon party lines. Although the fate of the Hull bill in the House is yet somewhat in doubt, Mr. Hull and the other advocates of his measure profess the greatest confidence in its passage. It is universally admitted by Congressmen that the main opposition to the bill will be in the Senate, where the Miles bill seems to be most favorably considered.

The debate was begun by Mr. Hull, who only made a brief speech owing to his weakness incident to his recent severe illness. For many years, Mr. Hull said, he has been a supporter of a reorganization and increase in the size of the Regular Army. Now that the territory gained from Spain, for which we were responsible, and the responsibility for which we could not shirk, the increase became a necessity. The bill fixed no maximum strength for the entire Army, but under the organization would permit of a strength of 100,000 men. The bill could be amended, if desirable, so as to provide a minimum in the discretion of the President of 50,000 men. He then explained briefly the organization of the various branches of the service. Representative McClellan, of New York, made a strong speech in support of the bill in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the Regular soldier. Following Mr. McClellan's speech were many made both for and against the proposed measure. The objections made to the bill were principally that it provided for such a large increase in the standing Army of the United States. It was held by the opposition that such an increase was an inauguration of imperialism.

As was stated in the Journal last week, it is the intention of the advocates of the Hull bill to propose an amendment providing for a flexible organization in case it is found impossible to press the bill. It is not now, however, believed by Mr. Hull that it will be necessary to introduce such an amendment, at least in the House.

Members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are of the opinion that a compromise will have to be made between the Hull and Miles bills before an agreement can be reached. Just what this compromise will be it is now impossible to foretell, but it may be authoritatively stated that it will in no wise affect the size of the Army as both measures provide for an Army of 100,000 men. The Hull bill, as it stands now, would not, we are informed, be favorably reported by the Senate Committee. This committee as far as can be ascertained is in favor of the Miles bill, but willing to compromise. This will undoubtedly be the outcome.

In the House until the vote the floodgates of eloquence will be opened wide and every member of the House will have an opportunity to make or print a speech, giving his views on the questions of expansion, imperialism and Army increase. The division of opinion is very nearly on political lines, though Mr. McClellan, of the Democratic side, has made an able and sensible speech, which would make his father happy were he here to listen to it, as it will make happy the many who have transferred to the younger McClellan the respect and

affection they had for the elder. In the course of his remarks Mr. McClellan said:

"It is undoubtedly true that during the late war with Spain only too many mistakes were made. It is undoubtedly the truth that some individuals did not do their duty as they should have, and that some did not do their duty at all. But what good can come of personal abuse? A little self-advertisement, a feeling of satisfaction that we have freely and openly expressed our opinion—nothing more.

"Has the cause been the conduct of individual men at the head of affairs, or has it been the system? I have no hesitancy in saying that the root of all the evil, that the direct cause of the horrors that have undoubtedly occurred during the past eight months has been the system, not the men. If incompetent men have found themselves in responsible positions, for which they were utterly unfitted, it has been owing to the defect of a system that has permitted their appointment. With a proper system they would never have been even heard of. Every mistake that has been made, every breakdown that has occurred, can be directly traced to one of two causes: A lack of trained officers or a wrong organization of our so-called staff departments.

"Our Volunteer line officers were, in many instances, most excellent, but our Volunteer staff officers—I refer to those appointed from civil life—were, in most cases, inefficient. This was due to no fault of theirs. They tried hard enough to do their work properly, but they lacked experience in the very technical duties they were called upon to perform. If the war had lasted some years they would have become efficient, just as the civilian appointees to the staff departments became efficient toward the close of the Civil War. But modern wars are short, and there is no time to educate civilians as good staff officers.

"With the line increased in size we will need many more officers to man the new regiments. At first these must be obtained by the promotion of deserving enlisted men and by civilian appointments. But as soon as possible the capacity of our Military Academy must be greatly enlarged. During the past summer we have seen the President, the Secretary of War, and all the heads of the bureaus of the War Department working night and day, as hard as it was possible for men to work, sparing no expense and no effort. Despite this, despite the fact that there were 13,000 Regulars and only three regiments of Volunteers engaged, the campaign of Santiago was confusion worse confounded; and victory was won more by luck, pluck and the weakness of our enemies than by the directing powers. Even if ship transportation in warfare was new to us, it requires very little intelligence to appreciate that something must be wrong with the system when our staff failed to handle 15,000 men smoothly.

"The only argument ever seriously urged for the continuance of the present system is that as the Secretary of War must approve all expenditures for his Department, the Department chiefs must necessarily report directly to him. If this argument is true, it must be equally true that all subordinate staff officers should report directly to the Secretary. It is ridiculous.

"I have more than once alluded on this floor to the present method of appointment to the staff departments. It is unfortunately only too true that political 'pull' has usually far more to do with appointments to the staff departments than has real professional merit. The staff is the brains of the Army. It should be made up of the very best material, and we have the best material in the world among our Army officers. We could obtain the best, if the system permitted of their selection.

"Politics have crept into the Army. You cannot run an army as you would a primary. The Paris commune tried and failed. Before it is too late let us turn over a new leaf and run our Army on strictly military principles.

"As long as Rawlins lived, the system worked fairly well. He was a man of iron will and great ability, and was able to keep each department chief in his proper place. But after his death, which occurred September 6, 1898, matters quickly changed for the worse.

"Succeeding chiefs of departments have, little by little, magnified themselves at the expense of each other. Work and power have been absorbed by certain departments which really had no right to them. Secretaries of War, who have usually been civilians, have been imposed upon by staff officers who desired only their personal aggrandizement, until we have reached a state of affairs in which the General Commanding cannot order a private from one station to another, nor issue an order involving the expenditure of a cent, unless the authority of the Secretary of War is first obtained. Which amounts to being obliged to get the consent of a departmental chief, who, as matters now stand, actually has more authority than the General Commanding himself. It is only by courtesy that the General Commanding can obtain information as to equipment, rations, transportation, etc., from the chiefs of the various departments. He has no power to demand it. From a business standpoint, this state of affairs is absurd; from a military standpoint, it is suicidal.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the present Adjutant General and to his subordinates for the almost superhuman efforts they made, against fearful odds, to do their duty during the late war. The disadvantages under which they were obliged to work have shown, if proof were required, how greatly we need a general staff similar to that of Prussia. In the Adjutant General's Department and in the military information division of that Department we have the foundation of what might become, with reorganization, an efficient general staff corps, and in the head of that department we have a man who is fully competent to undertake such a reorganization.

"The most serious defect in the bill is its failure to provide for a general staff. Until we have a general staff the Army can never begin to be what it should, and I hope that the Chairman will join me in an effort to include a general staff in the organization of the Army. We have been told that the minority of the committee proposes to offer the Hay bill as a substitute for the bill under discussion.

"The most remarkable provision of the Hay bill is that which creates a temporary colonial army of 50,000 men. Were Warren Hastings alive to-day, he would ask nothing better than to become an American citizen and to be given the command of the army of political adventurers contemplated in the Hay bill.

"I quite sympathize with my friend from Virginia in his aversion to a large standing army. But I think we

are all agreed that for some years to come, at least, the Regular Army must be very materially enlarged.

"Before the Spanish war it required 21,000 infantry and cavalry to keep our various military posts in proper condition and to keep our Indians in order. Nothing has occurred since then to lead us to expect that the work can be done with a less number. Allowing for two regiments of field artillery, with a total of 3,280 men, the Hull bill only provides for 17,500 fortress artillerymen, a number scarcely sufficient to care for and man our sea-coast defences. With the new fortifications recently constructed, and with the Indian problem still unsolved, we cannot possibly get on with a home Army of less than 41,000 men."

Mr. McClellan then stated the requirements for foreign service. Continuing, he said:

"You are doubtless familiar with the cartoon published in a weekly paper some time ago. It shows a citizen speaking to a man in uniform—a soldier returned from the war. 'My friend,' says the citizen, 'let me grasp your hand, you are a hero.' 'No,' replies the soldier, 'I ain't no hero, I'm a Regular.' There is more truth in that one sentence than in all the treatises on strategy and histories of war rolled into one. Not heroes in their own estimation, only Regulars. The United States Regular does his work quietly, silently, without fuss, and without bluster. Whether it is freighting on the deserts of Arizona, or sweltering in the jungles of Siboney; whether it's starving for want of supplies that ought to reach him and do not, or suffering because he is ill and insufficiently clad; whether it is dying like flies of yellow fever or cholera, or being shot to pieces by Indians or Spaniards, he takes it all with the same hearty cheerfulness, the same cool, unassuming bravery, for it is all part of the day's work for the Regular.

"I have heard it stated on this floor that the Regular deserves no praise for what he does, because he is educated at the expense of an alleged generous Government; because soldiering is his profession; because, in short, he is paid for it. Can patriotism be bought? Can valor be measured by dollars and cents? I cannot think that any one really believes this; I cannot believe that any one can have forgotten all this country of ours owes its Regulars. We have not forgotten the bravery of our Volunteers during the Civil War. We can never forget the magnificent outburst of patriotism with which the citizen soldiery from North and South, and East and West, rushed to the defence of a common flag at the commencement of the war with Spain. Have we forgotten what our Regulars did in Mexico and in the Civil War? Is it possible that our admiration for our Volunteers has made us forget that the Regulars won the war with Spain?

"The Regular asks no reward for doing his duty; he asks no thanks for being one of the instruments of his country's greatness. But what he has the right to ask, and what he has the right to expect, is that you will make him an efficient instrument.

"And to God be thanks that we're men in the ranks, Let the lines be black or white—

The men at arms who stand on guard To keep the flag in sight!"

(Loud and long-continued applause.)

Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee, who had charge of the bill, explained its provisions and Mr. Sulzer of New York was leader of the Democratic opposition. In his speech Mr. Hull said:

"No man on this floor, no man in the United States, can tell what may be the condition of affairs in this country within thirty days from the present time. There must be discretion lodged somewhere. There is no doubt but that we are confronted with some grave dangers and with many grave and serious responsibilities. There is no doubt but that in our possessions in the islands of the sea—whatever they may be—we are liable to be involved in a struggle that may call for the maximum strength of the Army. And the uneasily wrangle in Congress is encouraging the insurgents in the Philippine Islands to defy the United States. In my judgment this action of our own people is fraught with great danger and may cost the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers.

"There is another point that has been discussed quite extensively and that is in regard to the staff. I see in the Miles bill it is proposed in general terms to have a general staff. But how does he provide for it?

"In the papers it has been stated that would be a proper organization of the staff. I want to say to this House that if under our form of Government we could have a genuine general staff, I think I should favor it. But I would not favor a staff organized simply by detail from year to year by the party in power. It would throw the Army into politics; it would make every member of Congress an agent to promote the interest of some member of his district, some constituent who had a friend in the Army whom he desired to have transferred from the line to the staff.

"There are no restrictions upon it. It would simply be at the whim of the party in power. It would demoralize the Army by making it the plaything of politics. If we want a general staff, gentlemen, it should be a carefully prepared bill on a line that would make it impossible for it to be a mere subject to favoritism. If you want a general staff, take the models of the nations that have a general staff.

"I want to say another thing about the bill—that it provides for the President of the United States, in his discretion, enlisting, in whole or in part, any of the organizations serving in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines from the inhabitants of the islands, and I believe I can say, without any violation of confidence, that it is the expectation of the Government, if the bill shall pass, to replace our troops in those islands as rapidly as possible, so that at least 30,000 or more of the inhabitants of the islands can serve under the flag of this country and prevent the necessity of sending American citizens there."

The opposition to the bill was on the usual lines of hostility to militarism and expansion, to maintaining a standing Army to protect corporations and trusts and a declaration of the thoroughly exploded policy that we can always depend upon the untrained valor of raw levies for the public defence. No one suggested in reply that all American soldiers are Volunteers, and that the only difference between the Regulars and the State organization is in the fact that the one is a body of trained and disciplined Volunteers under the command of educated officers, and the other is not.

On Wednesday the debate on the Army bill was enlivened by something in the nature of a personal controversy between Mr. Dooliver, which entertained the galleries, but did not greatly add to their knowledge of the subject. Speeches were made also by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Leuts, Judge Cooley, Mr. Crumpacker, Mr. Rixey, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Linney, Mr. Little, Mr. Knowles. Very little interest was shown in the details of the bill, the argument being for or against an increase of the Army and the maintenance of a Regular establishment, instead of depending upon the State troops. On Thursday speeches were made by Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hepburn and others. Mr. Grosvenor characterized Mr. Johnson's speech of Wednesday as the fiercest and most vindictive attack upon the Administration he had heard on the floor of the House. It was certainly a very mischievous one.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 20.—Comdr. W. I. Moore, from the command of the Abarenda to home and wait orders.
Comdr. J. F. Merry, from the command of the Arethusa when out of commission and to command the Abarenda.
Lieut. H. M. Hodges, from the Arethusa when put out of commission and to the Abarenda.
Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, retired, from charge of 15th Light-house District to home.
Ensign F. B. Harwood, from the Sandoval to home.
Ensign C. P. Upshur, from the Arethusa when out of commission to home.
Ensign C. A. Thompson, from the Arethusa when out of commission to home.
Asst. Naval Constr. L. C. Adams, granted sick leave from Jan. 1 to Jan. 19.
Mate C. Larson, from the Franklin and immediately to the Badger.
Asst. Engrs. M. Warner and E. McConnell, honorably discharged Jan. 20.
Med. Insp. D. Dickinson, from the Philadelphia and as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Station.
P. A. Engr. L. T. Safford, retired from the Constellation to home.
P. A. Engr. W. H. Alderice, from the Naval Academy to the Constellation.
Paymr. Clerk S. B. Caldwell, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. J. A. Smith for duty on Resolute.
Paymr. Clerk E. M. Kirk, appointed on nomination of Paymr. W. W. Barry for duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Paymr. Clerk N. Williams, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymr. L. H. Shields, revoked when accounts are settled.
Paymr. Clerk A. W. Barnes, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymr. F. R. Maloney, for duty on Naval Station, Key West, revoked, when accounts are settled.
JAN. 21.—Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, from command of the Mayflower when out of commission to home and wait orders.
Lieut. W. L. Howard, from the Nero when out of commission to home and granted leave for one month.
Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, retired, from the Franklin to home.
Lieut. F. M. Russell, to temporary duty at Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lieut. H. C. Gearing, from the Badger when discharged from further treatment at hospital, Norfolk, to home and granted sick leave for two months.
Lieut. H. M. Hodges, order of 20th, detaching him from the Arethusa when out of commission, and ordering to the Abarenda, revoked.
Lieut. L. Young, from command of the Hist when out of commission and to the Resolute.
Lieut. H. O. Dunn, to duty as Inspector of Equipment at Columbian Iron Works and Maryland Steel Company.
Naval Cadet J. A. Hand, Jr., from the Alvarado to the Indiana, Jan. 25.
Naval Cadet C. C. Hart, from the Hist to the Indiana.
Naval Cadet W. G. Briggs, from the New Orleans, ordering to the Indiana at once.
Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, promoted to relative rank of Captain from Jan. 20.
Chief Engr. H. Webster, promoted to relative rank of Commander from Jan. 20.
Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, from the Arethusa to temporary duty on the Vermont.
Ensign S. Hammond and P. A. Engr. F. D. Terry, honorably discharged Jan. 21.
Asst. Paymr. E. F. Hall, from the Arethusa when out of commission to home.
Mate J. Mahoney, from the Supply and to the Minneapolis.
Boatswain H. R. Brayton, appointed from May 3, 1897 (Baltimore).
Acting Boatswain E. H. Eycke, from the Lancaster and to the Minneapolis.
Mate J. L. Vennard, from the Piscataqua to the Franklin.
Carpenter J. E. Keen, from the Naval Academy to the Franklin.
Gunner L. F. G. Kuhlwein, to Navy Yard, New York, Feb. 6.
Boatswain P. Johnson, retired, from the Franklin to home.
Paymr. Clerk W. A. Hipkins, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash, for duty on board the Badger.
JAN. 23.—Rear Adm. A. Kautz, promoted Rear Admiral from Dec. 25.
Capt. E. White, promoted Captain from Dec. 25.
Lieut. J. H. Sears, to the Indiana.
Lieut. R. Henderson, from the Indiana and to the Richmond.
Ensign L. R. de Steiguer, from the Montgomery and to the Nashville.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. C. Summers, to the Supply.
Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, from the Hist when out of commission to home.
Carpenter William Macdonald, from Navy Yard, League Island, to the Richmond.
Asst. Engr. W. H. Miller, from the Glacier when out of commission to home.
Asst. Engr. W. H. Johnson, from the Glacier when out of commission to home.
Gunner George Cross, placed under arrest for trial by general court martial.
JAN. 24.—Comdr. F. M. Barber, retired, from duty as Naval Attaché at Berlin, Rome and Vienna, to home in the United States.
Comdr. J. F. Merry, order of 20th, detaching him from command of the Arethusa and to command the Abarenda, modified, so as when he is detached from the Arethusa he will proceed to Boston Yard.
Comdr. W. Goodwin, from the Southern when out of commission and to command the Abarenda.
Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Tracy, retired, from Navy Yard, Boston, to home.
Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Beecher, Naval Attaché, Rome, Berlin and Vienna, detached from office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to Rome per steamer of Feb. 4.
Lieut. W. F. Fullam, from Naval Academy, Feb. 1, to temporary duty in Bureau of Equipment; when completed, to Schenectady, N. Y., as Inspector of Equipment.
Lieut. H. M. Hodges, from the Arethusa when his services can be spared; to the Ranger, Feb. 10, as Executive.
Lieut. R. M. Lisle, retired, from Naval Home, Philadelphia, to home.
Lieut. R. K. Wright, from the Southern when out of commission to home.
Lieut. E. V. Roberts and Ensign H. E. King, honorably discharged, Jan. 23.
Ensign W. H. Quinlan, from the Southern when out of commission and to home.
Asst. Paymr. A. W. Lavender, from the Southern when out of commission to home.
Asst. Paymr. R. H. Woods, to the Monadnock, via the Solace.
Naval Cadet F. T. Evans, when discharged from hospital, New York, granted leave for one month.
Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, from the Southern when out of commission and to the Richmond.
Chief Engr. M. E. Cooley, from League Island to home and granted leave till Jan. 30.
Paymr. Clerk R. H. Walker, appointment on nomination of Paymr. W. B. Wilcox to duty on the Monadnock, revoked.
Surg. H. G. Beyer, from the Amphitrite and to Wabash, Feb. 7.
Surg. H. L. Law, retired, from the Wabash to home.
Asst. Surg. J. G. Field, retired, from the Richmond to home.
Surg. J. M. Edgar, from the Cincinnati to the Richmond.
P. A. Engr. C. R. Enrich, from the Southern when out of commission and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.
P. A. Engr. D. M. Fulmer, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.
Paymr. W. B. Wilcox, from the Monadnock and to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.
JAN. 25.—Capt. W. M. Folger, from the New Orleans, Feb. 8, and to duty as General Inspector Equipments, Kearsarge.

Comdr. E. Longnecker, from League Island, Feb. 7, and to command the New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Lieut. T. M. MacKnight, from the Glacier, when out of commission, to home.
Lieut. H. K. Norman, from the Glacier, when out of commission, to home.
Ensign W. C. White, from the Glacier, when out of commission, to home.
Ensign H. Macpherson, from the Glacier, when out of commission, to home.
Ensign C. F. Snow, from the Nashville, and granted sick leave for three months, when discharged from treatment at hospital, Norfolk.
A. Surg. H. A. Dunn, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, and to Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
The following naval cadets have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to vessels as follows:
To the Badger: Naval Cadets J. B. Gilmer, E. J. Sadler, J. T. Bowers, F. Morrison, C. C. Block.
To the Chicago: Naval Cadets J. R. Combs, H. H. Evans, J. W. Greenslade, H. M. Gleason, F. P. Helm, Jr., S. B. Thomas, W. C. Wood.
To the Massachusetts: Naval Cadets E. A. Welchert, H. H. Royall, H. E. Lackay, C. E. Morgan, V. A. Kimberly.
To the Indiana: Naval Cadets E. C. Kalbfus, C. Shackford, R. W. Vincent, R. D. White.
To the Newark: Naval Cadets J. H. Tomb, C. E. Courtney, A. W. Johnson, J. K. Taussig, G. A. Blaset.
To the New Orleans: Naval Cadets L. S. Shapley, F. J. Horne, H. G. Sparrow, W. R. Sayles.
To the New York: Naval Cadets S. I. M. Major, E. B. Larimer, J. W. L. Clement, Jr., W. M. Hunt.
To the Asiatic Station via the Solace: Naval Cadets P. B. Dungan, H. L. Brinser, F. O. Branch, C. H. Fisher, R. E. Pope, J. E. Mathews, J. E. Lewis, C. B. Hatch, E. B. Fenner, J. T. Beckner, J. E. Bailey, A. F. H. Yates, C. H. Woodard, A. E. Watson, A. Buchanan, C. W. Cole.
Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison, from the Naval Academy to the Indiana, and from the Indiana to the Texas, when these vessels fall in.
Naval Cadet W. S. Miller, to Texas via New York.
P. A. Paymr. P. Cook, honorably discharged Jan. 24.
Paymr. W. W. Galt, from the Glacier, when out of commission, to home.
P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, to home.
A. N. Cons. H. L. Ferguson, to duty as head of Department of C. & R., Naval Station, Bremerton, Feb. 15.
P. A. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, from Naval Academy and to Asiatic Station via Solace.
Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, and to the Texas.
Asst. Engr. T. D. Parker, from the Chicago and immediately to the Solace.
Surg. J. W. Ross, retired, report to War Dept. for duty in connection with one of the hospitals to be established at Havana.
Asst. Engr. E. R. Pollock, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
P. A. Engr. R. D. Hasbrouck, promoted to P. A. Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), Oct. 11.
Chief Engr. W. M. McFarland, promoted Chief Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 20.
P. A. Engr. D. V. H. Allen, promoted P. A. Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), Nov. 8.
Chief Engr. J. L. Gow, promoted Chief Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant, Oct. 30.
Chief Engr. G. E. Burd, promoted Chief Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 8.
P. A. Engr. R. K. Crank, promoted P. A. Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), Aug. 6.
P. A. Engr. W. Ball, promoted P. A. Engr., with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), Oct. 12.
Asst. Surg. Edward G. Parker, appointed Jan. 10.
Carp. W. P. Harding, appointed Carpenter from March 23, 1899.
Lieut. (J. G.) L. R. De Steiguer, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from Nov. 22.
Lieut. A. C. Diefenbach, promoted Lieutenant Dec. 9.
Lieut. W. W. Phelps, promoted Lieut. (J. G.), Dec. 9.
Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, promoted Comdr. Dec. 25.
Commo. F. Rodgers, promoted Commodore, Dec. 25.
Asst. Surg. G. N. Angeny, from Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and to the Indiana.
Asst. Engr. G. B. Rice, from the Solace to the Chicago.
Asst. Surg. A. R. Holcomb, order of Jan. 19, detaching him from Naval Academy and ordering him to Navy Yard, Washington, revoked.
Paymr. Clerk G. A. White, appointment on nomination of Paymr. W. W. Galt, for duty on Glacier, revoked, when accounts are settled.
Paymr. Clerk G. E. Freeman, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, for duty on Cincinnati, revoked, when accounts are settled.
JAN. 26.—Capt. C. J. Train, to additional duty in charge of Vixen.
Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, to the Brooklyn immediately as Executive Officer.
Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, from the Brooklyn and immediately to Navy Yard, League Island.
Lieut. C. C. Marsh, order of Jan. 9 to Bureau of Equipment for duty Naval Observatory, on expiration of leave, revoked, and he is ordered to special duty on North Atlantic Station.
Lieut. C. H. Harlow, from the Vixen to the Alliance.
Ensign F. W. Toppin, retired, detached from works of Bliss & Co. to home.
Naval Constr. F. W. Hibbs, from Navy Yard, New York, March 1, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 7.
Med. Dir. M. H. Cooke, retired, from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to home.
Med. Insp. N. M. Ferrebee, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
Surg. L. W. Curtis, to the Vermont.
Med. Dir. D. McMurtre, detached as president Medical Examining Board, at Washington, and to home.
Surg. D. N. Bertelette, from the Vermont to duty as member of the Medical Examining Board, Washington.
Med. Dir. C. J. Cleburne, detached in charge of Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Ensign C. A. Brand, from the Yosemite to the Montgomery.
Ensign R. Spear, from the Montgomery to the Yosemite.
The following officers were honorably discharged, Jan. 25:
Lieut. J. C. Norton, Lieut. W. H. Caldwell, Ensign H. S. Myrdleton, Chief Engr. R. S. Paul, P. A. Engr. W. C. Bennett, Asst. Engr. F. C. Williams and Boatswain A. F. Hall.
Asst. Engr. C. A. Baechtold, from the Yankee to home.
Asst. Engr. T. Rodger, from the Wasp to home.
Asst. Engr. J. V. Rockwell, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.
Mate J. H. Haynsworth, from Naval Station, Port Royal, to home.
Ensign J. M. Dashiell, from the Arethusa to home, then discharged, to take effect Jan. 28.
Naval Cadet C. W. Forman, from Naval Academy to the Newark.
Naval Cadet G. A. Blaset, from Naval Academy to the Massachusetts, instead of to the Newark.
Naval Cadet J. E. Bailey, detached from Naval Academy and to the Indiana, instead of to the Solace.
Naval Cadet H. M. Gleason, detached from Naval Academy and to New York, instead of to the Chicago.
Naval Cadet J. A. Hand, order of 21st, to the Indiana, revoked, and he is ordered to the Montgomery, Feb. 9.
Carpenter G. Northup, retired, from the works of Lockwood Manufacturing Company to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Henry Leonard, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.
1st Lieut. B. H. Fuller, leave extended one week.
Capt. B. R. Russell and 2d Lieut. J. C. Breckenridge, detailed as members G. C. M., Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
Capt. T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., ordered to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., on public duty.
2d Lieut. Henry W. Carpenter, ordered to return to his proper station, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Capt. T. N. Wood, relieved from duty as member G. C. M. now in session at Navy Yard, New York.
1st Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, detailed as member G. C. M. now in session at Navy Yard, New York.
Capt. J. M. T. Young and E. R. Robinson, placed on retired list with rank of Major from Aug. 10, 1898.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Bine. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Key West, Fla. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
CHICAGO, Capt. F. H. Cooper. Navy Yard, New York.
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At New York, where she arrived Jan. 24. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Santiago, Cuba. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Pensacola, Fla. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. En route to Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. At Havana. Address there.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Santa Marta, Colombia. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicol Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. On a cruise. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Comdr. E. Longnecker to command Feb. 8.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At San Juan, P. R. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Iloilo.
BARCELONA, Naval Cadet W. H. White.
BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Manila.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Left Singapore Jan. 28, en route to Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. On surveying duty at Ladrone Islands.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Left San Juan, P. R., for Gibraltar, Jan. 15. Ordered to Asiatic Station. Address care B. E. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.
C. W. Very to command, and will relieve Comdr. Berry at Gibraltar.
CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA. At Hong Kong.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Left Aden Jan. 20, en route to Manila. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Ordered detached. Lieut. T. E. D. Veeder to command. Address Manila, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE CUBA. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
LEYTE.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.
MINDANO, at Manila.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. H. E. Nichols.
MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Yokohama, Japan.
MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. En route to Honolulu, thence to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Iloilo. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Arrived Gibraltar Jan. 26. En route to Asiatic Station. Following is her itinerary: The Princeton is due at Port Said, Feb. 11; Aden, Feb. 20; Colombo, March 6; Singapore, March 18; Manila, March 28. Direct mail after Feb. 1 direct to Manila, via San Francisco, Cal. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City, until Jan. 31.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address Manila, Philippine Islands.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, for Manila. Address Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Arrived St. Croix, Jan. 18. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jama., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. Essex, Comdr. Frank Curtis. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 24. Following is itinerary: Arrive at St. Vincent, February 9; arrive at St. Kitts, Feb. 17; arrive at St. Thomas, Feb. 27; arrive San Juan, March 7; arrive La Guayra, March 17; arrive Curacao, March 28; arrive Havana, April 15; arrive Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15, 1899, address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port Royal, S. C.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. Arrived St. Croix, Jan. 18. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jama., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
 SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa. The Saratoga is to sail on her winter cruise on Jan. 30. Her itinerary is as follows: Leave Philadelphia, Jan. 30; arrive Barbados, Feb. 16; leave Barbados, Feb. 26; arrive Martinique, Feb. 28; leave Martinique, March 6; arrive St. Kitts, March 8; leave St. Kitts, March 13; arrive Santa Cruz, March 15; leave Santa Cruz, March 20; arrive St. Thomas, March 21; leave St. Thomas, March 28; arrive San Juan, March 29; leave San Juan, April 5; arrive Philadelphia, April 18. Address Schoolship Saratoga, care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.
 DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
 EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. En route to Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
 GLACIER. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
 PANTHER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. As a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, N. Y. City.
 SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered to Manila and expects to sail daily.
 SUPPLY, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Navy Yard, New York.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 WHEELING, Comdr. W. F. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Left Trinidad Jan. 21 for Angostura. Itinerary of cruise of the Wilmington to Montevideo, Uruguay, is: Arrive Georgetown, Demerara, Feb. 13; Para, Brazil, Feb. 23; Maranhao, Brazil, Mar. 3; Pernambuco, Brazil, March 11; Macao, Brazil, March 16; Bahia, Brazil, March 20; Caravelas, Brazil, March 27; Victoria, Brazil, March 31; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, April 4; Santos, Brazil, April 12; Desterro, Brazil, April 16; Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, April 20; Alegre, April 23; Montevideo, Uruguay, May 1. Letters can be addressed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City, until Feb. 10, and after that date care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. W. Goodwin to command. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will go to Pacific Station.
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Force. At Santiago. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
 HOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. En route to San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. En route to Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Same as Iowa.
 NERO. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered out of commission.
 PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address Navy Department.
 RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Left Bombay for Aden Jan. 19. En route to New York. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
 SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Santiago, Cuba. Address U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
 STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Returning to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Arrived San Juan, P. R. Address care Navy Department.
 YANTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Calmanera, for surveying duty. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at League Island.
 COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, Pa.
 DIXIE, At League Island, Pa.
 MANTONOMOH, League Island, Pa.
 MINNEAPOLIS, League Island, Pa.
 PRAIRIE, At League Island, Pa.
 PURITAN, Capt. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 TERRON, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
 PENACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. Cruising about Porto Rico. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 19.—2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders.
 2d Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, granted an extension of leave for 13 days.
 Commanding officer of the U. S. steamer Algonquin, directed to tow Marine Hospital barge from Philadelphia, Pa., to Havana, Cuba.
 JAN. 20.—1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, granted 30 days' leave on account of sickness.
 JAN. 21.—3d Lieut. G. H. Mann, granted an extension of leave for 13 days.
 Cadet B. L. Brockway, ordered to join the practice ship Chase at Mobile, Ala.
 1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.
 JAN. 23.—Capt. D. F. Tozier, president; Capt. W. C. Coulson, Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, 1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, and 3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, Recorder, appointed a Board for the trial of 1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers on charges preferred by Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker.
 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, appointed prosecuting officer of the Board for the trial of 1st Asst. Engr. Myers.
 2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted 30 days' leave.
 JAN. 24.—1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, directed to appear before Board of investigation when notified by the president of the Board, Capt. D. F. Tozier.
 JAN. 25.—2d Lieut. R. H. Camden, granted 15 days' leave.
 2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, granted 15 days' leave.
 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, directed to report to the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service for duty.

The complements of the crews for the U. S. gunboats Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria are en route to Manila on the steamer Coptic. Lieut. W. A. Gill, who has been doing duty with the Farragut, is in charge of the draft, which consists of about 200 men.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 24, 1899.
 P. A. Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth, to be a Surgeon from Oct. 9, 1898.
 P. A. Surg. Corbin J. Decker, to be a Surgeon from Dec. 13, 1898.
 Asst. Engr. Henry B. Price, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from Nov. 17, 1898, vice P. A. Engr. Frank H. Conant, deceased.
 Asst. Engr. Martin E. French, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from Nov. 20, 1898, vice P. A. Engr. Walter M. McFarland, promoted.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Items from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., are: The U. S. S. Abarenda was undocked Jan. 19, and the Badger was docked Jan. 21. Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl is in Washington on special duty. During his absence Assistant Naval Constructor W. P. Roberts is acting in charge of the Construction Department. Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Adams, who has been absent for about two weeks on sick leave, reported for duty Jan. 20. The new thirty-foot Herreshoff steam launch for the converted yacht Vixen has arrived. The Vixen has been fitted up for survey work in Cuba. The Dorothea will be equipped for like service.

The Berlin "North German Gazette" publishes an account, said to have been furnished by eyewitnesses, of acts of courtesy and constant interchanges of visits and invitations by the German and American naval officers in the Philippines. It adds that the crews of the ships also fraternized.

The U. S. auxiliary cruiser Hist, after a long and busy cruise in Cuban waters, has been ordered to Pensacola to be placed out of commission. Her officers will be detached and ordered home.

The Bureau of Equipment is turning its attention to the adoption of a standard type of Clinometer for ship use in place of the obsolete and unsatisfactory pendulum so long an eyesore to the careful navigator. No all-round satisfactory instrument has yet been presented, but it is believed that one will be found which will fill the requirements.

Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, U. S. N., has returned from a recent trip to England, and the continent, on duty connected with the ordnance work under his control at the Washington Ordnance Factory.

The cruiser Buffalo is making excellent time on her way to Manila. A cablegram received at the Navy Department this week announced that she had left Singapore and would make no further stops until her arrival at Cavite. The gunboat Princeton, also en route to Manila, reached Gibraltar Jan. 25, and the Marietta, destined for the same station, has sailed from Cartagena for Savanilla.

Advices were received by the Navy Department on Thursday announcing that the Philadelphia had completed coaling at San Diego, and is preparing to sail at once for Apia, in execution of the Department's instructions to look after United States interests there. It is expected the Philadelphia will begin her long voyage on Saturday.

It is believed confidently that this year's naval increase will accord with the recommendations contained in the President's annual message by which approval was given to the programme presented by Secretary Long in his annual report. The plan presented was the most liberal programme that has been recommended to Congress at any period in the development of the new Navy. Members of the House Naval Committee seem favorable to this large increase, and there is not much doubt that the Senate will approve it if it is adopted by the House.

An unfortunate accident occurred on the cruiser New York at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Jan. 26. While working inside one of her boilers six men were scalded by the admission of steam from a pipe supposed to be empty. Fortunately their injuries were not so serious as would be supposed from their dangerous situation, and the men are expected to recover soon. Andrew Willis, a fireman, showed presence of mind and great courage.

In response to an invitation to send the European squadron to Torquay, Secretary Long answered: "No arrangements have yet been made by this Department for sending a squadron to European waters, although they undoubtedly will be made at a later day. In that case I shall be very happy to bear in mind your invitation."

Preparations are making in Havana to celebrate on Feb. 15, the anniversary of the loss of the Maine. Capt. Sigbee wrote to a committee of ladies who are arranging the details: "The observance of the day by patriotic Americans and others would be very gratifying to me, and I am sure, to the other survivors of the Maine, as well as to the relatives and friends of those who died because of that great disaster. Gen. Ludlow and Commo. Cromwell will arrange for representative bodies of troops, marines and sailors to be present. The men of the Texas have arranged to decorate the graves in the cemetery, but the exact ceremonies have not yet been decided on. I suggest that your ceremonies should consist of prayer, singing, addresses, the decoration of the graves, and a volley fired over the graves by marines of the squadron, and that during the day colors should be hoisted over the Maine and then half-masted. As commander of the late battleship Maine, I beg to present my sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy already shown in the desire to have special observances on Feb. 15. On this question, at least, I think I may assume to represent all those most immediately concerned in the sad results of the destruction of the Maine."

Apocryph of the project to cheat our future vessels, it is reported that the double bottom of the British Undaunted, finished in 1886, is absolutely rotten inside. Twelve years may be too long a service for the sheath, but this is no reason why it should not be put on. Its advantages while in use are very great.

COMMODORE WATSON'S CLAIMS.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, has addressed the following to the editor of the Lexington (Ky.) "Gazette."

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.

"To H. H. Gratz:

"Dear Sir: The first time naval matters are under consideration I shall take occasion to discover, if possible, why it was that Commodore Watson, who is, as you say, one of the most accomplished officers of the naval operations in and around the Island of Cuba, was passed. Kentuckians have a right to feel indignant that Watson was not only compelled to report for duty to an officer of inferior grade, but that an attempt has been made to pass two junior officers over him for services which do not come within the description of the statute, that is, 'conspicuous gallantry in battles.'"

"Practically Sampson was not in the battle in front of Santiago at all, and while Schley did his full duty it was in running down and capturing a fleeing enemy who did not come out of the harbor to fight, and in point of fact

did not offer any resistance to the American ships except such as was incidental to the attempt to escape. Other Kentucky officers have received like treatment with Watson, and it is due to the service that these unjustifiable acts of preference if they cannot be defeated shall at least be presented in their true light to the American public."
 WILLIAM LINDSAY.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Advices from Fort Snelling, Jan. 19, concerning the preparations of the 3d Infantry for its departure to Manila, says: The present battalion formation of the regiment is as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. B, C, D, and L, Maj. Brinkerhoff commanding; 2d Battalion, Cos. E, F, G, and M, Capt. Cooke commanding; 3d Battalion, Cos. A, H, I, and K, Capt. Hannay commanding. This organization will obtain throughout the campaign. The formation for the trip east is as follows: First section, Cos. D and L, with the 1st Platoon of Co. C, Dr. Smith and one private from the Hospital Corps, Maj. Brinkerhoff in charge; second section, Cos. A and K, with the 2d Platoon of Co. C, Dr. Bowman and one private from the Hospital Corps, Capt. Hannay, in charge; third section, Cos. F and G, and the 1st platoon of Co. H, hospital steward and one private of the Hospital Corps, Capt. Cooke in charge; fourth section, Cos. B and E and the 2d Platoon of Co. H, a hospital steward and one private from the Hospital Corps, Capt. Williams in charge; fifth section, headquarters, band, Cos. I and M, Dr. Darling and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. This order will be preserved until the coast is reached, when the regiment will return to the battalion formation. Capt. Cooke, who was in charge of the recruiting station in Milwaukee, has been relieved from that duty and returned to the regiment. He has been assigned to command Co. M. 1st Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 14th Inf., who has been detailed with the 3d Regiment, has been assigned to Co. M. Principal Musician Edward M. Matter has been promoted to the position of bandmaster of the regiment, vice Joseph Moore, retired. Moore was promoted to the place a short time ago, when Bandmaster Charles Graves resigned. Pvt. Frank Clifford has been made principal musician.

20TH INFANTRY TO MANILA.

The 20th Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 21, for San Francisco, en route to Manila. Describing the departure a correspondent of the Leavenworth "Times" says: The 1st Battalion consisted of Cos. D, E, K and B. The company officers are as follows:

Co. E: Capt. John C. Dent, 2d Lieut. George M. Grimes, and 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Darrah, who is now on mustering duty. He will not accompany the regiment, but will probably join later.

Co. K: Capt. J. S. Rogers, and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle.

Co. D: 2d Lieut. G. Maury Cralle, 1st Lieut. Moody, of D, is now in San Francisco as Quartermaster, in charge of the transport Morgan City.

Co. B: 1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey.

The Medical Corps is as follows for this battalion: Acting Asst. Surg. Johnson, one hospital steward and three privates of the corps.

Mrs. Humphrey left with her husband on the same train, but will leave him at Denver and go to Fort Collins. Capt. Patton, 14th Inf., also went with the 1st Battalion.

The 2d Battalion was composed of Cos. A, I, H, and M. Capt. Alfred Reynolds is in command of the first section of the train. The other officers were as follows: Co. A, 1st Lieut. R. W. Mearns, and 2d Lieut. DeWitt. Co. I, Capt. Morrison, 1st Lieut. George W. Estes, 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Cavanaugh. Asst. Surg. Kirkpatrick, one hospital steward and two privates of the corps were also on the train. Lieut. Estes was not with his company, but will join it in San Francisco. Mrs. Morrison accompanies her husband as far as Denver, whence she will go to Fort Logan. Mrs. Col. Kirkpatrick will take the trip across the ocean with her husband. The second section was commanded by Maj. Miller. Co. H, Capt. Henry A. Greene, 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Worriow, and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Exton. Co. M, 1st Lieut. M. F. Smith and 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch. A. Surg. McCullum, one hospital steward and two privates of the corps. Lieut. Welch was not with his company, but will join it in San Francisco. The next train to go was the first section of the Missouri Pacific, which carried two companies of the 3d Battalion under Lieut. Col. McCaskey's command. Co. G, Capt. James A. Irons, 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, Co. L, Capt. Benjamin Alvord (he will join in San Francisco), 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rowland and 2d Lieut. George H. Knox. One hospital steward and two privates of the corps were also on this train. In the Pullman train there were Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. Irons and Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. McCaskey intends to go to the Philippines if the accommodations are suitable on the transport. The other two ladies will go to their homes in California. The train was just a few minutes late in getting out. The officers on the last train were Brig. Gen. Wheaton, Lieut. Lewis, Adjut. Lieut. Chapman, Regimental Q. M., and the following company officers: Co. C, Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster and 2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson. Co. F, 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Krug and 2d Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr.; Acting Asst. Surg. Van Tuyl and three privates of the corps. Mrs. Krug and daughter Katherine were also passengers.

The Czar's peace conference is expected to meet in May and there is a disposition on the part of other sovereigns to make it really effective for the furtherance of peaceable negotiation between powers. The actual recommendation of the manifesto that some method of disarmament should be sought does not seem to be received with much hope, the feeling being that it is impossible to accomplish such a result. Lord Salisbury said in his reply to the Czar's note that with all the professions in recent years of a desire for peace "there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and to add to the already vast expenditure on appliances of war." The propositions submitted by Count Muraviev are: First, not to increase naval or military forces and the corresponding budgets for a fixed period; second, to endeavor to find means of reducing the forces and budgets in the future; third, to interdict the use of any new weapon or explosive of a power fuller than now made; fourth, to restrict the use of the most terrible of existing explosives, and to forbid the throwing of any explosives from balloons or similarly; fifth, to forbid the employment of submarine torpedoes and similar contrivances; sixth, to undertake not to construct vessels with rams; seventh, to apply the Geneva convention to naval warfare; eighth, to neutralize vessels saving those wrecked in naval battles; ninth, to revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated at Brussels in 1874; tenth, to accept the principle of mediation and arbitration in such cases as lend themselves thereto.

WANTS WAR RELICS BADLY.

An officer of the Army sends us this letter received by him:

Dear Sir.—I am going to write to you—hoping you can help me. I have written almost everywhere—to almost everybody—and they all say the same thing—they have nothing. I want some things that have been through the Cuban campaign, and I do not know how to get them. I go in people's houses and see canteens, etc. (marked with the U. S. stamp), as relics from the war—and I have asked—actually asked soldiers to give me one—but they say they are not allowed to give them away—nor sell them. I have offered to buy them, and then they say they belong to the U. S., and they can't sell them. I had not a man in the war—neither relative nor friend, so I can't get them that way.

I went down to Montauk last September and brought twenty-four soldiers up to our hospital—they were dear boys, and would have given me a canteen, etc.—if they had had one—but they "turned in all their belongings at Montauk—and they were destroyed"—that made me think there were some things at Montauk still. Are there any things still there that have been in the Cuban campaign? There might be some old tin cups—plates—haversacks—canteens, etc.—on piles of trash waiting to be carted away—or in some old tent that no one knows of but you and your men. My dear Lieutenant—I will give almost anything for a few—I will send you a list, and if you will only see and pick me out some—I would be only too willing to pay for them and the expressage. I know the boys did not march away from Montauk with their guns—canteens, etc.—for a thousand men came in on the same train with me, and not one had a gun nor canteen.

P. S.—If there is nothing down there, do you know what became of everything the boys left there? What did they do with them? If there are things down there and you are so good that you will see and get me some—would you get things from the 2d, 6th, 10th and 21st U. S. Regiments—and 9th and 10th Col. Cav., and the Rough Riders—please. I would pay for them and it would be so good in you! Very truly yours,

I would like the following: Two canteens, 2 haversacks, 1 Army blanket (or 2), 2 tin plates, 3 tin cups, 2 forks, 2 spoons, 2 knives, 1 gun and bayonet, 2 cartridge belts, 1 campaign hat, 1 pr. leggings, 1 campaign suit, and any shells or any old thing that has been to Cuba. You know they will be most valuable if they have been in Cuba—but if there are none of these may I have any others, please—and a bugle.

MORE INSPECTIONS WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

General Egan's claim that his Department is exempted from inspection by officers of the Inspector General's Department, by virtue of paragraph 868, A. R., 1895, reminds me of an incident in Army life which occurred in 1869. In that year General Halleck was commanding the Division of the Atlantic, headquarters at Louisville, Ky. He sent his Inspector (General Totten) to inspect the Department of the South. After inspecting the troops at McPherson Barracks, the Inspector inspected every department of the Department Headquarters. The chiefs of the various departments looked upon this as a great discourtesy to the Department Headquarters, and they were "good and mad."

What was the result? General Totten was a man of great social qualities, and when off duty was inclined to take, with his numerous friends around him, too much today. The chiefs at Headquarters knew of this; they could have their revenge. The Inspector, after his official duties were finished, started on a tour of social calls on the families of the officers stationed at Atlanta. The families were numerous, and before he had finished seeing all it was claimed that the Inspector was drunk. Probably this was true. There was none to gainsay it. It was generally known that he had committed "a great discourtesy" in inspecting the Department Headquarters, so the Inspector was alone on his rounds.

Atlanta was about the first station General Totten inspected on this tour. He was followed from there on. At Raleigh, N. C., he was arrested, court martialled, at Louisville, dismissed from the service, and died at Sedalia, Mo., soon after, of a broken heart.

In 1894, an officer of the Inspector General's Department inspected the West Point Academy. A hue and cry followed the inspection, because the officer who made it was not a graduate of the Academy. There is virtue in every inspection made of the troops, and of the departments. It matters not who the officer is, or where he was educated. All that may be required, under the law, is the order to make the inspection, and should the officer be known as an Inspector, he does not require the order, the Inspector's word is sufficient.

Let us have more inspections. Let all of the departments, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Medical Department, the Pay Department, the Corps of Engineers, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps, and the Post Chaplains, all, in Washington and outside of the great capital, be most thoroughly inspected, and more frequently. Let the officers of the line, without favoritism, assist in this work, for it is there you find the application and the ability to do the work. And then this false pride will be wiped out, and not until then.

HONOR TO THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to the article headed "Generalship at Santiago," in your issue of Jan. 7, signed "Infantry," the following appears: "In spite of the poor co-operation of the Artillery arm." I am surprised that the Army and Navy Journal, noted for its fairness, would publish a statement reflecting so unfavorably upon a command, unless over the writer's own signature. The artillery in the campaign of Santiago performed its whole duty, on every and all occasions. It co-operated so far with the fire of twelve guns, on July 1, from El Poso, as to make it possible for the other arms to occupy San Juan Hill. The artillery, or its commanding officer, Maj. Dillenkamp, was not responsible that the three batteries were not ordered to El Poso in time to shell the San Juan river bottom, and drive the Spaniards out before our troops advanced, thereby saving many valuable lives; nor was he responsible that batteries were ordered to the extreme front line, where the infantry were protected by intrenchments, but the artilleryists had to serve the guns practically in the open; nor was the artillery responsible that the nature of the country was such as to make maneuvering impossible on any part of the field. The little battalion of artillery of sixteen guns apparently had no friends in that campaign, and was sent to do the work of sixty. The powder used was black, and each discharge

made a beautiful target for the enemy. Why was not the report of the operations of the artillery given to the press as were those of the commanding officers of the other arms? In conclusion, let me add that Gen. Shafter's "generalship" is well known to the country and world, but we will probably hear much more of Lieut. Parker and his wonderful Gatling battery.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Parker, of the Gatling battery, was the author of the statement criticised by our correspondent. As the letter published Jan. 7 and signed "Infantry" clearly showed this, there seemed to be no necessity for giving its author's name, any more than there is for adding to the above communication the name of its author. That the artillery did its whole duty at Santiago, every one knows, and has been declared more than once in this journal. The events of the campaign in Cuba are discussed in a spirit of proper military interest so far as we have observed, even when the language used is not always as deliberate and considerate of others as could be desired.—Editor.

THE TRUE USE OF TORPEDOES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We should not be too hasty to draw important conclusions for permanent guidance from a single experience, but there is no doubt that the explosion of the Viscaya's torpedo by our fire and the consequent destruction of her bow has led to the opinion that torpedoes are dangerous things on a man-of-war. Torpedoes may have great value elsewhere, but the risk they impose on a battleship or cruiser does not compensate for the advantage their infrequent use can give. This impression, which is shared by all authorities, is modified only by the proviso that they may be used below the protective deck under the water level. It cannot be said that our service possesses a really good under-water launching apparatus, and the upshot of all this is that ships not distinctively torpedo bearers will be relegated to the old fighting tool, the gun. For a time we are destined to see the cannon assume its old place as the only weapon of the fighting ship of large size. The old Constitution can then slide up to the New York and say: "I told you so!" We have added armor to the bulwarks, enormously greater energy to the shot, the destruction of shell fire to the crushing impact of balls, and replaced numbers of guns with rapid fire of a few, but the fighting ship of the future will be the fighting ship of the past in character, though not in power. This will be the fate of a few years and then we will dandle the torpedo again, not precisely the same that we are rejecting now, but something better in itself or provided with improved launching gear.

There is great talk that the real authorities on naval science have not rejected the torpedo. As soon as the Viscaya's mishap became known the warning cry went up on all sides that it must not be considered as conclusive against the torpedo. We are told everywhere that it did not change the opinions of the experts, except as to the danger of carrying the torpedo in any situation where it put a great vessel to serious risk. All the services kept on ordering torpedoes. This country is making them right along. But has the torpedo ever justified itself? In the Chilean case and the Chinese case it succeeded in the hands of an active enemy against a supine one. In the Spanish case it failed in the hands of a supine enemy against a bold and active one. Its real value will never be demonstrated until two active foes meet each other, one well supplied for torpedo attack, the other well supplied for defence against it. Whatever experts may say and whatever governments may do in the way of continuing their orders for torpedoes, there can be little doubt that the actual feeling among naval men is an expectation that the guns would win in such a fight.

In harbor defence, especially in such narrow harbor entrances as those of Cuba, there is no doubt that the torpedoes can be a formidable weapon. A chamber sunk to the water level and provided with a fair under-water launching apparatus, could make an incursion very unhealthy for the enemy's ships. Enough torpedoes could be shot off to produce immense effects if there were one hit to ten misses, and rapidly repeated fire over a surveyed field at short range ought to do as well as that. The submerged chamber would be free from attack, a freedom which no structure on the surface could enjoy, and this condition is necessary to all torpedo warfare. It is a terror, but if it cannot spring out in secret it is pretty sure to be neutralized by a little gun of not a hundredth of its power.

This seems to me the sine qua non of torpedo attack, and it is to obtain the views of your other readers on this subject that I advance these few dogmas.

ORD.

THE STORY OF THE INDIANA.

Every one of the 524 men, to say nothing of the 36 officers, who served on the U. S. S. Indiana during the recent war, takes a personal interest in a book which has just been published for their especial benefit and that of their friends, entitled: "The Battleship Indiana and Her Part in the Spanish-American War." It is, so the introductory pages state, gotten up just to enable the men indicated to preserve in permanent form a record of their participation in the historical events of the summer months. But the individual who gets hold of a copy will be apt to think the book and its many illustrations from sketches and photographs taken "on the spot" during the progress of the war is something more than that, for in telling what the Indiana did there is given a very realistic story of the battle of the 3d of July at Santiago, with an inkling of the way things go on board of an American ship of war in the somewhat infrequent event of active hostilities. It is shown in an informal and therefore all the more interesting manner how the commanding officer (Capt. Henry C. Taylor, in this instance) of a ship encourages his men and keeps them always up to the mark history has set for the American fighting man-of-war's man. Here is one extract in this connection, taken from the third chapter of the book:

"It was during a lull at the close of the battle (July 3d) after all the Spanish ships had been beached, that the Gloucester came alongside and Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright megaphoned word across to Capt. Taylor on the Indiana's bridge that he had orders to put a number of Spanish prisoners on board the Indiana, including Admiral Cervera. When the men of the crew who had swarmed out of the close, hot turrets, and from other battle stations, on to the fore-castle heard this, there came a cheer of exultation at the mention of the Admiral's name. But this was quickly stopped by the Captain, who called down from the bridge:

"Boys, don't cheer. He is a brave man and he has fought well."

"The Spanish Admiral did not come on board after all;

but if he had, the admonition of the Captain, expressing so very soon after the fight what the whole country conceded afterwards, would have insured him a courteous reception, just as the junior officers and enlisted men of the vanquished fleet received when they were placed on board."

All in all, this "Indiana war book" deserves to find a place on the table or in the library of every person interested in the Navy or the war with Spain. It is edited by Chaplain William G. Cassard, and compiled and published by Chief Yeoman Everett B. Mero; in fact, it is entirely the work of "Indiana" people from reading matter to the photographs and original sketches from which the numerous illustrations are made. The book is not designed for public sale and can only be secured through members of the ship's company or from the publisher, whose address is U. S. S. Indiana, Navy Yard, N. Y. The price is one dollar in cloth, full gilt, fifty cents, in paper cover. Ten cents should be added for postage.

THE 10TH INFANTRY AT SAN JUAN.

Delhi, O., Jan. 24, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In answer to a query in the Journal of Jan. 21, relative to the 10th Infantry at San Juan, you can state that the 10th Infantry, after crossing the San Juan River, on the first of July, was halted for a few minutes on the first level, where it was protected by a bank. Col. E. R. Kellogg, commanding, then ordered the regiment to advance, the 1st Battalion in column of fours, with the 2d Battalion formed for attack in echelon on the left of the first. To attain this formation the 2d Battalion formed right front into line, and then formed for attack. These movements were executed on an open plain, and with all the precision of battalion drill. Previous to this the regiment had occupied a hill overlooking the field where Gen. Hawkins's brigade made their famous attack, and assisted in that attack by an effective fire on the rifle pits to the left of the blockhouse.

RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICE.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 23, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Under the heading of "Recognition of War Service," in your paper of Jan. 21, "Two Wars" suggests legislation in recognition of the services of those below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who served in either the Civil War or the recent war with Spain. I wish to suggest that the proposed act, as framed by your correspondent, would exclude from the benefits of the proposed legislation all who did not apply within thirty days from the passage of the act proposed. The act as framed would benefit only those who were eligible to retirement, or who became so and made application within thirty days after its passage; a most unjust discrimination, it appears to me, against those who might thereafter become eligible.

TWO WARS, No. 2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Applications for appointment as Assistant Paymaster in the Navy should be made in writing to the Secretary of the Navy. Applicants must not be less than 21 nor more than 28 years of age. Write to the Secretary of the Navy for circular giving full information.

A. B.—The report of Col. Egbert, 6th U. S. Inf., was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 1, 1898, page 114.

ENGINEER asks if the 1st Congressional District of Pennsylvania is filled at the present time; if so, the name of the Cadet and the year of his graduation. The same information in reference to the 4th Congressional District. Answer.—Presuming you refer to West Point, the 1st District is filled by John R. Doyle, who graduates in 1902, and the 4th District by U. Birnie.

G. K. asks whether service as a Cadet of the U. S. M. A. would count in the two years' service required of a private, trying for a commission. Answer.—Such service does not count.

J. G. G.—The Navy Department cannot answer your inquiry, unless the Navy you mention is more closely identified. There was a Naval Cadet, Louis G. Miller in the Volunteer Navy, who was appointed June 21, 1898, from Ohio, and was honorably discharged Nov. 1, 1898.

F. A. L.—Utah will have a vacancy to the Naval Academy in 1902. We cannot give you a list of all the California Districts vacant, but can inform you as to any particular district you desire to know about.

C. J. D.—It is impossible to say when the examination you refer to will be held.

D. F.—The Cadet from the 11th District of Massachusetts at West Point will graduate in 1902, and the Cadet at Annapolis will graduate in 1901. The names of the Cadets cannot be given for good reasons.

D. E. D.—A blacksmith and farrier in the Army receives \$15 per month. A machinist of the first class in the Navy receives \$55 per month, and blacksmiths \$50. If you apply at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., full information will be given. We should think, with your trade, you would stand a better chance of advancement in the Navy.

G. R. H.—Yes, the President has it in his power to wholly or partially remit any sentence that may be imposed by the Court Martial upon Commissary General Egan.

V. S. C.—Appointments to the line in the Revenue Cutter Service are made from Cadets appointed for a probationary term of two years. Applications for appointment as Cadet must be made to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., who have charge of the examinations of candidates for Cadet appointments.

G. E. S. asks: Is the color of the field in shoulder straps of Infantry officers white or blue. Answer.—White.

D. Y.—The operations of G. O. 40, A. G. O., 1898, providing for the discharge of men who enlisted for the war, were as heretofore stated, suspended, but some modification has recently been made, and it is likely that soon the entire provisions of G. O. 40 will be made of effect.

ANXIOUS.—It cannot be told now when Battery B, 5th U. S. Art., will return from Porto Rico. Probably not for some time. Write to your relative in that battery and ask him as to his prospects of getting a furlough.

T. H.—G. O. 180, A. G. O., Nov. 20, 1898, refers to deserters from Volunteer organizations, and not to Regular Army soldiers who may have come from the Volunteers.

E. D. F. asks: (1) The names of the ranking 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry on April 25 last, the day before the increase due under the Army bill of April 26. Answer.—Infantry, John L. Hines, 2d Inf.; Cavalry, Edward B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav.; Artillery, Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art. (2) The names of the ranking officers of both subaltern grades in each arm of the service, with date, at present time (Jan. 10, 1899). Answer.—Infantry—1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., Oct. 14, 1891 (there are twenty-four 2d Lieutenants, his senior, now entitled to promotion, but awaiting the result of examinations for promotion); 2d Lieut. Alex. T. Overbaugh, 17th Inf., Feb. 16, 1897 (there are fifty-nine 2d Lieutenants, his senior, now entitled to promotion, but awaiting the result of examinations for promotion). Cavalry—1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., Aug. 20, 1890; 2d Lieut. Alex. M. Davis, 8th Cav., June 11, 1892 (is entitled to promotion on appointment of Quartermaster in his regiment, vice Nolan, deceased). Artillery—1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., Dec. 3, 1894; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st Art., June 11, 1892.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Jan. 19, 1899.

Life at Fort Douglas for some time past has been one unbroken round of duty and monotonous garrison life. The officers and their families are living in a half-settled state owing to the uncertainty of existing conditions. Rumors are constantly circulated about the post as to the probable movement of the 24th Infantry to Manila. None of the officers feel as if it were worth the trouble and expense of fitting up their quarters, only to be ordered to leave for the Philippines. Boxes and crates of all kinds litter up the yards of the quarters, and speak only too plainly of the unsettled state of affairs in the post. Every one is preparing to leave and it keeps the carpenters busy making boxes, crates and cases for the things which will have to be transported with the troops in case of a move.

Social life in the garrison is at a standstill. An attempt was made a few days ago among the officers to get up a dance, but there were few who had the heart to undertake it. Instead the people content themselves with reading up the Philippines, studying Spanish and attending such parties as are given in Salt Lake City. The theatre in the city also gets a good deal of the Army patronage from Fort Douglas, as the garrison people welcome anything in the way of diversion.

For the past two months we have experienced the most delightful winter weather. There are several inches of snow on the ground and the roads are beaten down hard and smooth, making sleighing exceptionally fine.

Christmas and New Year's passed in the post in the most pleasant manner possible. Christmas trees were given for the children and good dinners and a holiday were the lot of the soldiers. No drills or parades, except an occasional drill in the manual on the porches, are held now.

Capt. E. B. Markley, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., who has been reported in despatches from Cuba as dead, was the son of Maj. A. C. Markley, 24th Inf. "Ned," as he was familiarly called by the members of the regiment, was born in Fort McIntosh, Texas. He was loved by all in the regiment who knew him. He was in camp with the regiment visiting his father at Tampa, and when the 9th was mustered in he was appointed Captain of Co. E. Prior to the outbreak of the war he was in business near Laredo, Texas.

Capt. W. C. McFarland was a visitor in Salt Lake City last month, and while here was given a grand banquet by friends in the Alta Club.

Col. Freeman, recently promoted to the 24th Infantry, is expected to arrive in Fort Douglas on the first of next month.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, held Jan. 20, 1899, the following persons were elected Companions of the Order and members of the New York Commandery: Rear Adm. Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N.; Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N.; Lloyd Phoenix, late U. S. N.; Henry Augustus Glassford, late U. S. N.; Charles Robert Knowles, late U. S. N.; Allen Stoddard Apgar, late U. S. N.; Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler, late U. S. N.; Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, LL. D., president of Trinity College, Hartford, and late U. S. N.; The Rev. Minot Judson Savage was accepted as a member by transfer from the Massachusetts Commandery. The following letter from Rear Adm. George Dewey was read:

U. S. Cruiser Olympia.

Manila, P. I., Dec. 13, 1898.

Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., Vice-Commander, New York Commandery.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 2, informing me that at the annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, I was unanimously elected Commander to serve during the ensuing year. The high honor that has thus been accorded to me is indeed appreciated, and in accepting this office it gives me much pleasure to heartily thank the Commandery for their courtesy. While for the present it is, of course, impossible for me to be with you in person, yet I trust that at no great distant day I may enjoy that pleasure. Yours very truly,

GEORGE DEWEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Jan. 20, 1899.

Dr. William Baird and his wife and three granddaughters moved out to the post this week from El Paso, and will be a pleasant addition to the post, whose ranks at present are so small.

Capt. Charles Steele, 18th Inf., spent two days at the post recently. His friends hope he will soon be restored to his usual good health, which received a serious setback by service at Manila.

Dr. Thomas Parker, a nephew of Col. Van Valzah, 18th Inf., spent a couple of days at the post this week. Mrs. Mason Carter, wife of Maj. Mason Carter, 5th Inf., retired, who has been visiting her son in El Paso, left this week for her home in New York, after a very pleasant time spent here. Maj. and Mrs. Carter make their home with Mr. Rollins, at Lawrence Park.

Dr. L. B. Peck, Acting Asst. Surg., has been ordered away, and will leave in a day or two for his new station.

Dr. John C. Haskell, Acting Asst. Surg., who was ordered to Atlanta on Jan. 6, is still at the post.

Miss Wheaton, an aunt of Mrs. Jones, left this week for her home in Rosedale, Miss. Dr. Jones, who is on duty at San Juan, Porto Rico, has a month's sick leave, with permission to come to the United States.

It is reported at the post that a number of articles belonging to the 18th Infantry, which were left in the barracks, have been stolen by the Volunteers. The lockers were broken into and clothing and various other articles were taken out, while all the chicken roosts in the post have at intervals been relieved of their feathered ornaments, and said ornaments, minus the feathers, have been converted into chicken pöpie for the delectation of the defenders of our country.

Brig. Gen. William Shafter, accompanied by Maj. and Mrs. McKittrick (his son-in-law and daughter), Maj. Noble and Capt. Plummer, his aides, and Mr. Shafter and family, of San Antonio, the General's brother, spent several hours in El Paso the first of the week. The McGinty Band serenaded the distinguished party and the park was crowded with the citizens of El Paso. Gen. Shafter made a speech which was received with much applause. Among other things he said that Fort Bliss would in all probability, at no distant date, be enlarged.

OFFICIAL YACHTS.

But two rulers of great powers have finer official yachts at their disposal than the President of the United States. Not even the Queen of England is carried around on the water in a ship more sumptuous or powerful than the despatch boat which Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley have occasionally used. The Dolphin is not only fitted for just such cruises, but couples with her yachtlike arrangements a strong battery of rapid-fire guns. Only two other official yachts pretend to support a battery so powerful as that of the Dolphin's. The Emperor of Germany, who has lately directed attention to the need of his government supporting a larger navy, cruises around on perhaps the most formidable despatch boat supported by any nation for the private use of its ruler. The Czar of Russia supports for his own private use the largest of all official yachts, the fastest and probably the most superbly fitted out. England has lately determined to construct for the Queen a new royal yacht, and plans have been completed, the vessel laid down, and will be ready for commission within a year. After much discussion on the subject the Admiralty has decided that the new yacht shall be solely for the use of royalty, and therefore must not be armed with guns except a small saluting battery. England for the past fifty years or more has supported royal yachts for the Queen and the first of the number built is yet serving Her Majesty. The Queen has insisted up to the present on all her royal private vessels being side-wheelers of the old paddle-wheel pattern, so that greater deck space may be secured, the ship made steadier and greater assurance given thereby to freedom from sea sickness when the yacht proceeds to the open sea. For twenty-five years the Queen has had four imperial yachts for her own private use and now she is to have a new one, larger, more costly and more sumptuous than any of the former. The fifth vessel, which is to be more modern in all respects, will have twin screws, great length, and be capable of fast time. Not one of the old ships on a stretch could make more than fifteen knots, with everything open and the fires under forced draft. In designing the new ship the British Admiralty has endeavored to meet the wishes and views of the Queen on the general plan of the vessel as far as possible. As the yacht will probably some day be the royal ship of the Prince of Wales, or some other of the present imperial family, there will not be that same desire shown to sacrifice modern ideas of naval architecture in order to give a lumbering type of vessel such as has represented the Queen's ideal yacht. When completed the new ship will cost possible one million dollars. The present royal yachts of Great Britain are the Victoria and Albert, Osborne, Alberta, and Elfin—all old-timers, side-wheel pattern, slow, obsolete and awkward. The Victoria and Albert is the Queen's favorite vessel. In this ship she makes the voyage across the Channel for her annual winter journeys to Cannes. The Victoria and Albert is a side-wheeler, very broad of beam, with a length of 300 feet, a mean draft of 16 feet, and an extreme speed of 16.8 knots. This old craft was begun in 1854, but has been overhauled many times since. Her armament consists only of two 6-pounders, smooth-bore guns. Her total complement of men, with the Queen and her royal party on board, is 151. Next to the Victoria, the Osborne is the Queen's second favorite. The Osborne is also of wood, with paddle wheels, two funnels and three pole masts, and looks something like the old steamers of fifty years ago. She has a length of 250 feet, displacement of 1,800 tons, mean draft of 14 feet, and 3,360 horse power, which gives her a speed of 13 knots in smooth water. She was laid down at Pembroke in 1870. After twenty-six years' active work she is now fast going to decay. The Alberta is a little affair, with side-wheels, two funnels, 160 tons displacement, and a speed of 13 knots. The Elfin is a wooden ship of 103 feet in length by 14 beam, and with everything aboard has a draft of but seven feet. She is the oldest of the number and was laid down in 1848.

Emperor William's yacht is more of a warship than a pleasure craft. In her the Emperor makes long trips to the western coast of Norway and Sweden and down the English Channel for an occasional visit to his grandmother. At the Kiel celebration the yacht was the most admired of all vessels except the New York and Columbia of the American fleet. The Hohenzollern is of comparatively recent date, having been laid down in 1891 and completed two years later. Her length is the same as that of the cruiser New York, she being 380 feet over all, with a beam of 46 feet, draft of 16 feet and displacement of 4,187 tons. Her engines have developed 9,000 horse power, or equal to those of the New York, and her speed is placed at 22 knots. She is a fighting craft as well as cruiser for royalty and carries three 4-inch guns and twelve 4-pounders. Her complement of men is 307.

Russia has more imperial yachts than any other government of the world. Her naval list shows that the Czar has at least five, and a number of small launches designated also as royal despatch boats. Many of them are old and of little further use, but her latest is by far the finest vessel of her class afloat. She is even more powerful than the Hohenzollern, and carries more armament than any other royal yacht in service. On the Black Sea are one or two little despatch ships which the Czar keeps there for his use in the mild seasons of the year, but the larger yachts are maintained in Northern waters near St. Petersburg, where in fact they are seldom used by any one. The Standart is the royal gem of Russia now. Recently built, she represents both the highest idea of war vessel and yacht yet devised. She can both fight and at the same time take the whole Russian royal family on a cruise around the world in most comfortable fashion. No other official government yacht is so powerfully armed as she. None has such speed or size. The Standart was completed at Copenhagen in 1895 and has been in commission a little over one year. She is longer than the Minneapolis and swifter than the New York. Her length over all is 425 feet, her beam 52 feet and mean draft 20 feet. Her displacement is 5,557 tons and her indicated horse power is 13,000, which gives her a speed of 22 knots. Her battery comprises eight 3-pounders.

The King of Sweden has for his official use the yacht Skoldmon, an iron paddle wheel craft of ten knots speed and 65 horse power.

The young King of Spain takes his excursions on the water in the stern sheets of some naval cutter pulled by his jack tars. The Queen Regent has no official yacht, either, beyond one of the despatch boats that is occasionally used when the royal family take a short cruise in the Mediterranean.

King Humbert does not believe that royalty requires an official yacht, and therefore has never asked the Italian people to provide him with one. When he wishes to make an official inspection of the fleets, he boards one of the ordinary despatch boats and goes down the line. On short cruises he has his own private yacht that is paid for out of his own purse.

France is too much of a republic to carry on her official naval list any boat intended solely for the use of her President or any of the higher officials. She, like many other European countries, supports numbers of small despatch vessels, all alike, and not fitted for quartering distinguished guests, or providing accommodations for a large party. The Sultan of Turkey would be afraid to proceed out in the Golden Horn, even if provided with a yacht, and the young Emperor of China has probably never seen his own navy, and knows and cares nothing about official yachts.

Three official yachts, or despatch boats, have been specially assigned by the Navy Department for the use of the President and the Secretary of the Navy since the war period. Only one of the number now remains in service. The first of the lot was the old side-wheeler Tallapoosa, lost through collision with a coal barge during Mr. Chandler's administration, and afterwards raised and repaired, and sent to the South Atlantic Station, where she dropped to pieces some few years ago. Then the Despatch took her place and carried Presidents and Secretaries of the Navy until about seven years ago, when the Dolphin was turned over for this service. The Dolphin's quarters are perhaps finer than those on any vessel of the new Navy, except the San Francisco. She was overhauled for the entertainment of the visiting foreign Admirals, during the naval review, and can easily provide for half a dozen persons exclusive of her complement of officers. Not more than once in an administration does the President's naval flag float from the masthead of an American war vessel. Any warship sighting the Dolphin knows when the President is on board by this flag, and no matter what the weather or where she is anchored, she is compelled, by courtesy, to salute with twenty-one guns. Naval regulations do not provide, however, that the salute be returned, except by the dipping of the flag three times.

President McKinley will probably make use of the Dolphin frequently during his administration. There is no reason why he should not leave the boundary limits of the country in her, if he wishes, although it has not been customary for Presidents to do so. Mr. Cleveland was the only President to go beyond the recognized three-mile limit. He was in a Government ship at the time.

Nobody on the Dolphin has much fun when the President is on board, except perhaps his own party. It is a time of grave responsibility for every man, and all feel that the safety of the nation's executive is in their hands, for the time being. They know that the Dolphin could be sent to the bottom just as easily as any of the ordinary river steamers or ocean vessels, and that if by accident some lumbering ice schooner should luff up and run foul of her, all the compartment doors invented might not keep her above water. What might happen then no one could foresee. Then, too, the captain of the Dolphin would feel greatly annoyed should he ground his ship while the blue pennant of the President floated from the masthead. Personally he conducts the ship every moment, practically, that she is under way, and when night time comes and the anchor is let go, he feels that even then he is not safe from being run down. When the President gets back to Washington from one of these cruises, the captain feels that at least once he has taken the Dolphin safely out on a trip with the President aboard. Perhaps he may have to make many such trips, but it would be more to the taste of the men and officers if they were not compelled to take this great responsibility very often.

MODERN WAR.

Lieut. Col. Alderson, Royal West Kent Regiment, D. A. A. G., recently read a paper before the Aldershot Military Society on "The Value of the Counter-Attack in War." It was held, he said, that the counter-attack might be divided primarily into two classes—the general or decisive counter-attack, as Wellington's advance at Waterloo, and the local counter-attack, 15 of which were made by the French at Worth. These counter-attacks, again, might either be premeditated, as Napoleon's at Austerlitz, or unpremeditated, as those of the French at Spicheren, or of Wellington at Salamanca. The lecturer produced a mass of evidence from European battlefields in proof of his contention that the counter-attack was the very soul of the defensive. He argued that success often depended on the proper use of reserves, and the best way to use them, or rather that portion of them specially told off for the purpose, was in the counter-attack. When the teaching of the past and the theory and practical evidence of the present were added together it might safely be said that more than ever must the commander of to-day, when on the defensive, ask himself the question, "How, when, and where can I make a counter-attack?" and when on the offensive, "How, when, and where am I likely to be counter-attacked?"

In some remarks on recent wars, Lord Wolseley, referring to the battle of Omdurman, said: "I know a good deal about that battle, having not only read much about it, but having had many opportunities of seeing a large proportion of the staff officers and most of the Generals who took part in it, and they all told me that what struck them most was the extraordinary power and accuracy of our long-range rifle. The fire was so heavy that no one could live under it. Our artillery did admirable service and so did the Maxim guns, but the great feature of the battle was the terrible power of the rifle when in the hands of men who can use it, and when in the hands of disciplined troops who will reserve their fire and not blaze away heedlessly, but wait for the word of command given them by their officers." Speaking of our own War, Gen. Wolseley said: "The only feature I would remind you of in regard to the campaign is this, that the great bulk of our cousins and our brother comrades in the American Army, in the proportion of 10 to 1, were Volunteers. Of course there was a leaven, though a small one, of Regular troops, but those Volunteers underwent great hardships, and they showed the same gallant spirit which our troops, and all troops speaking the English tongue I have ever known, have always displayed—the same courage, the same desire to bring the war to a rapid conclusion, the same determination to win which I am quite sure the Volunteers of this country will display if ever they have an opportunity."

A letter from the financial agent of the American Bible Society, seeking aid for the distribution of Bibles in the Philippines, gives some information that is not generally known. He says: "Very few Scriptures could hitherto be circulated in Porto Rico or Cuba. The Bible agent sent to Manila a few years ago was promptly poisoned. Our experienced Mr. Hykes, who went there last September, was warmly welcomed by Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, and even Aguinaldo. A larger portion of Filipinos can read than in Spain, and they wish two things, the Bible and English."

Why shouldn't the United States take the lead in the world's affairs? She's as strong as "Sampson," "Schley" as a fox, full of "Merriitt," and walks "Miles." What more "Dewey" want?

ARMY.—(Continued from page 511.)

Chief Q. M. U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. E. Taggart, C. S. V.; Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, C. O. O. U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Samuel Heber, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. V.; Capt. William H. Allison, Jr., A. A. C., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. J. S. O'Rourke, 1st Territorial Vol. Inf., Assistant to Chief Q. M., and 2d Lieut. W. M. Talbot, Signal Corps, will proceed from Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (1st Army Corps, Jan. 6.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Manila on Friday, Nov. 25, to examine into the qualifications of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion to a vacancy in grade of Assistant Surgeon 2d Oregon Vol. Inf. Detail for the Board: Maj. G. W. Neff, Surgeon, 10th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; Maj. Lewis H. Kemble, Surg., 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. Pac., Nov. 23.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, C. Q. M.; Capt. Henry R. Lemly, 7th Art.; Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet Dec. 1898, to appraise the building and grounds now occupied by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Santurce, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 28.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., C. O. D., U. S. V.; Maj. Seiden A. Day, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, Signal Corps, U. S. V., is appointed to meet at San Juan to examine into the damaged condition of 118 cases of prepared fresh beef, invoiced Oct. 25, 1898, by Col. C. A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. U. S. A. (D. P. R., Jan. 10.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V. (Colonel, 8th U. S. Cav.); Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick M. Kendrick, 7th U. S. Inf.; Capt. John T. French, Jr., U. S. A.; Mr. U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Diekmann, 7th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Jan. 20.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. S. P. Kramer, Brig. Surg., U. S. A.; Lieut. Colonel, Surgeon, will convene at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 23, 1899, to examine into the qualifications of A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor, U. S. A., for appointment as Assistant Surgeon, 9th U. S. V. Inf. (D. Cuba, Jan. 16.)

A Military Board, to consist of Major A. K. Whitton, 8th Cal.; Maj. S. F. Thorn, C. C. of S., U. S. Vol.; Capt. George H. Voss, 8th Cal.; Capt. Carl L. E. Wenk, 8th Cal., will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20, to examine into the capacity of 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Duncan, Q. M., 1st Tenn. Vol. Inf. (D. Cal., Jan. 19.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Maj. J. Milton Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Wycant, 24th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Ammon A. Augur, 24th U. S. Inf.; A. A. Surg. Harry D. Niles, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. William H. Dashiell, 24th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to the president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Manila for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. David L. Bralnard, Comy. of Sub. U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, 3d U. S. Art. (D. Pac., Nov. 28.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, 4th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Claude H. Miller, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Capt. Franklin C. Hand, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., is detailed for temporary duty at Department Headquarters. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 19.)

The order of Jan. 7, 1899, honorably discharging Chaplain Samuel W. Small, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., on tender of resignation, is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

Capt. Asbury W. Yancy, commanding 17th Company, Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed with his company to Camp Columbia, Cuba, Province of Havana, for duty with the 7th Army Corps. (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

Capt. H. S. Bean, 8th Mass., is detailed on special duty for work in connection with the distribution of food within the province. He will proceed to Guanabara, Cidra, San Juan, La Union, Alfonso Doco, and Bermeja. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 15.)

1st Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 12th New York, is detailed as Quartermaster at these Headquarters, and Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Corps, vice 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Rourke, 1st Territorial Vol. Inf., relieved. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 15.)

Capt. Samuel S. Sample, 16th Co., Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed with his company from Matanzas to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Duffee, 2d Vol. Engrs., is detailed as Military Director of the Jucaro and San Fernando Railroad in the Province of Puerto Principe. (D. Cuba, Jan. 12.)

Two companies of the 10th Penna. will be placed in readiness to proceed on the transport Senator on Nov. 28, to Corregidor Island at the mouth of Manila Bay and go into camp, furnishing guards and assist in establishing a general Convalescent Hospital at that point. (D. Pac., Jan. 25.)

Capt. Thomas M. Ward, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will join his company at Matanzas. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

1st Lieut. Edwin D. Vincent, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will join his battalion in Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

The 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry will take station as follows: Headquarters and 2d Battalion (Watt's), Cardenas; 1st Lieut. Col. and 3d Battalion (Bryant's), Colon; 1st Battalion (Saffran's), La Union. (Dept. of Matanzas, Jan. 21.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

1st Lieut. C. R. Silverwood, 2d West Virginia; 1st Lieut. William P. Dalley, Asst. Surg., 2d West Virginia; Capt. John S. Hart, U. S. V. Inf.; Capt. Edward S. Whitaker, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. John Lamborn, 3d Nebraska; Capt. Charles A. Vickers, 1st Nebraska; 2d Lieut. John E. Nichols, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. G. I. Cullen, Asst. Surg., 1st Ohio; Maj. John P. Kirk, 31st Michigan; Capt. Stewart M. Brice, C. S. U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Col. Eugene Webb, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Maj. G. Creighton Webb, Insp. Gen., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. David C. Barrow, Adj., 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Shivers, 4th New Jersey; Maj. J. Lewis Stroder, Surg., 14th Penna.

The following order was issued this week by the War Department: By direction of the President the following named General officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect on the dates hereinafter specified, their services being no longer required by reason of muster out of Volunteer regiments: Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, Feb. 24, 1899; Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, Feb. 24, 1899; Edwin L. Sumner, Feb. 24, 1899; William W. Gordon, March 24, 1899; James H. Watson, Feb. 24, 1899; John N. Andrews, Feb. 24, 1899; Leonard W. Colby, Feb. 24, 1899; Edgar R. Kellogg, Feb. 24, 1899; John R. Castleman, Feb. 20, 1899; Thomas H. Barber, Feb. 28, 1899; John F. Weston, March 24, 1899; Eugene Griffin, Feb. 3, 1899; John W. Clous, March 24, 1899.

EMERGENCY RATIONS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Chas. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; and Maj. Louis A. Craig, A. G. U. S. V. (Captain, 6th U. S. Cav.), is appointed to meet Feb. 15, 1899, at the Army Building, New York City, for the purpose of examining, testing and reporting upon the various emergency rations, as to their adaptability for use in the Army, and to compare the present authorized emergency ration with those that may be submitted to the board. The board is authorized, on application, to make a practical test of the various rations with U. S. troops to be designated when the board is ready to make the practical tests. (W. D., Jan. 21.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Robert N. Getty, from the 22d U. S. Inf. to the 1st U. S. Inf., Co. C. Capt. Lewis H. Strother, from the 1st U. S. Inf. to the 22d U. S. Inf., Co. F. (W. D., Jan. 23.)

The following transfers are announced: 2d Lieut. John A. Boniface, from the 17th U. S. Inf. to the 4th U. S. Cav., Troop M (Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.), with rank in the Cavalry arm from Jan. 7, 1899. 2d Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, from the 9th U. S. Infantry, to the 1st U. S. Cavalry, Troop E (Fort Washakie, Wyo.), with rank in the Cavalry arm from Jan. 7, 1899. 2d Lieut. Warren Dean, from the 11th U. S. Inf. to the 6th U. S. Cav., Troop C (Fort Leavenworth, Kan.), with rank in the Cavalry arm from Jan. 7, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 25.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 24, 1899.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

Maj. James Du B. Ferguson, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Merritt H. Smith, to be Major. 1st Lieut. Sanford L. Cluett, to be Captain. 2d Lieut. Edward L. Pierce, to be 1st Lieutenant. Sergt. Livingston S. Kasson, to be 2d Lieutenant.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B, C, D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Ordered to Cuba, with headquarters and six troops Cienfuegos, and six troops at Matanzas.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, D, H, L and M, Augusta, Ga.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and D troop, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, at Camuy, Porto Rico; B, at Utuado, Porto Rico; E, at San German, Porto Rico; G, at Caguas, Porto Rico; K, at Ciales, Porto Rico; C, F, H, I, L, M at San Juan, Porto Rico.

6th Cav.—Headquarters, and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba. 8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; D, E, F, H, K and L, Nuevitas, Cuba; C and I, Las Minas, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and L, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, D and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troops B and M, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba. 3d Art.—Headquarters, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; A, Fort Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila; F, I, D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Angel Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C and D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E and H, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.

5th Art.—Headquarters, A, F, H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

6th Art.—Headquarters and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, and G, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I and L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Santurce, P. R.; M, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F and G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Anniston, Ala., under orders to be in readiness for foreign service.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., under orders for Manila, via New York City and Suez Canal.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila via Suez Canal. Sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the transport Grant. Due at Manila about Feb. 28.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H at Santiago, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C, H and I, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, B and D, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; K and L, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Millis Barracks, N. Y.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, F, H, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, G, I and K, Fort Riley, Kan. Entire regiment ordered to sail from New York for Manila.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, Dyce, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; E and K, at Nuevitas, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.

17th Inf.—Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Companies B, F, I and M sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the Grant, and the balance of the regiment is expected to sail on the transport Sherman about Feb. 5 or 9.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

20th Inf.—Arrived in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, to sail for Manila.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to leave Fort Crook Jan. 27 for Manila, via San Francisco, Cal.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, H, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, including Hawaii, is subject to foreign rates of postage, which is 5c. every half ounce for letters, except that to or from employees of the Government who are entitled to domestic rates, viz., 2c. per ounce. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States, sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco," as it can sometimes go by steamers from New York to better advantage. The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 32 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 349 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$4 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

The following military stations of the New York Post Office are established with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, the receipt and despatch of mail and the sale of postal supplies.

CUBA.

Military Station No. 1, Santiago; No. 2, Daiquiri; No. 3, Guantanamo; No. 4, Baracoa; No. 5, San Luis; No. 6, Manzanillo; No. 7, Gibara; No. 8, Holguin; No. 9, Sagua de Tanamo; No. 10, Havana; No. 11, Puerto Principe; No. 12, Nuevitas; No. 13, Cienfuegos; No. 14, Sonogo; No. 15, Pinar del Rio; No. 16, Guanajay; No. 17, Mariel; No. 18, Trinidad; No. 19, Las Tunas; No. 20, Sancti Spiritus; No. 21, Cardenas; No. 22, Bayamo; No. 23, Mayarí; No. 24, Palma Soriano; No. 25, Cristó; No. 26, Buena Vista; No. 27, Matanzas; No. 28, Santa Clara.

PORTO RICO.

Military Station No. 1, Ponce; No. 2, Guyama; No. 3, Mayaguez; No. 4, San Juan; No. 5, Coamo; No. 6, Utuado; No. 7, Yauco; No. 8, Juan Diaz; Also at Aguadilla, Arecibo, Humacao and Lareo, Albonito, Caguas, Cayey, Fajardo, Bayamon Camuy, Rio Piedras, San German and Vieques.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Military Station of San Francisco Post Office is: Military Station No. 1, Manila; No. 2, Cavite; No. 3, Iloilo.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: City of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 2; Coptic, Feb. 11; America Maru, Feb. 21; City of Peking, March 1; Gaelic, March 9; Hong Kong Maru, March 17; China, March 25; Doric, April 4; Nippon Maru, April 12. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Jan. 25; Moana, Feb. 22, and Alameda, March 22; Mariposa, April 19.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ARIZONA, at Iloilo, P. I.
BERLIN, at Santiago, Cuba.
CENTRAL, at Seattle, Wash.
CHESTER, at Savannah, Ga., en route to Cienfuegos.
CITY OF PUEBLA, at Manila, P. I.
COMAL, at Havana.
CLEARWATER, at New York, N. Y.
HARTFORD, at Havana.
INDIANA, at Manila, P. I.
GRANT (formerly Mohawk), sailed Jan. 19 from New York, N. Y., for Gibraltar, en route for the Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.
MANITOBA, at Havana, Cuba.
MANTEO, at Havana, Cuba.
MICHIGAN, at Havana, Cuba.
MINNEAPOLIS, at Matanzas, Cuba.
MISSISSIPPI, at San Juan, P. R.
MORGAN CITY, at San Francisco, Cal.
NEWPORT, at Iloilo, P. I.
OBDAM, at New York.
OHIO, at San Francisco.
PANAMA, at New York.
PENNSYLVANIA, at Iloilo, P. I.
PORT VICTOR, at New York, N. Y.
RITA, at New York.
ROUMANIAN, en route from Nuevitas, Cuba, to New York.
SCANDIA, at San Francisco, Cal.
SENATOR, at San Francisco, Cal.
ST. PAUL, at Manila, P. I.
SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts), at New York, N. Y. will leave for the Philippines about Feb. 3.
SHERMAN (formerly Mobile), at New York, N. Y. will leave for the Philippines about Jan. 27.
TACOMA, sailed Dec. 22 from San Francisco, Cal., via Honolulu, H. I., for Manila, P. I.
VALENCIA, sailed Jan. 13 from Manila, P. I., for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki, Japan.
ZEALANDIA, at Manila, P. I.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

BAY STATE, Capt. A. N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Savannah, Ga.
MISSOURI, Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Havana, Cuba.
RELIEF, Maj. A. E. Bradley, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., in charge. At New York, N. Y.

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of Pvt. Alex. W. Thomas, Troop B, 1st Cav., sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for 10 years for shooting and killing a fellow-soldier, the reviewing authority, Gen. Sumner, reduces the confinement to five years and says: "After a careful examination and review of the testimony of the various witnesses, the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the degree of guilt in this case is softened by reason of certain acts and gestures of the late Pvt. John Dames, Troop F, 1st U. S. Cav., as set forth by witnesses, and, therefore, he is constrained to mitigate the sentence to five years' imprisonment at hard labor."

Before a G. C. M. at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., was tried 1st Lieut. George A. Henderson, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., on charges covering conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and neglect of duty; signing his name on sick report book of company, thereby certifying that he had examined the men on sick report (well knowing that he had not examined said men with intent to deceive and being on duty as officer of the guard, and it being his duty as such to keep the prisoners in their cells while in the guard house, did fail and neglect to keep them there, etc. Finding of the charges, "Guilty." Sentence—"To be dismissed from the service of the U. S." The reviewing authority, Gen. Pennington, remarks: "The evidence shows that Lieut. Henderson did sign the sick report book in advance, and that he had mistaken notions concerning a strict performance of his duties, especially when it is considered that he had been instructed by his commanding officer as to his duties in connection with the book in question. But it is not, in the opinion of the Department Commander, proved beyond doubt, that Lieut. Henderson, in signing the sick report book, had the intention to deceive, which is the gist of the offence as charged under the 61st Article of War. The evidence of one witness for the prosecution was evidently influenced by prejudice, was totally irrelevant, and should have been ruled out. The findings and sentence are disapproved. Lieut. Henderson

will be released from arrest and returned to duty." (G. O. 2, Dept. Gulf, 1899.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort McPherson for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, and found guilty, the reviewing authority, Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, says: The following are brought out by the evidence: The accused was under the influence of liquor on Sept. 16, and at 6 p. m. receiving a warning from his Company Commander, who, however, continued him on duty as 1st Sergeant. At about 9 p. m. the accused, having become grossly intoxicated, engaged in a controversy with another drunken soldier. The Company Commander, in his attempt to separate the belligerents, was seized by the shoulders and forcibly pushed aside by the accused, who was then confined. On Sept. 17 accused was brought before a summary court, tried, and as shown in the original summary court record which was introduced in evidence, "was convicted of the violation of the 62d Article of War." This summary court record apparently failed to name the particular offence constituting this violation of the 62d Article of War, but the Company Commander, in elaboration of the evidence afforded by the summary court record, testified that the offence of which the accused was convicted on Sept. 17, was that of drunkenness, committed at 6:30 or 7 p. m., Sept. 16, and that the offence of "offering violence to his superior officer," committed at about 9 p. m., Sept. 16, was reserved for the present trial, by general court.

It must be said that the practice of separating offences, committed on the same date by the same offender, for trial by different courts, is irregular; that the Company Commander acted imprudently, to put it mildly, in personally undertaking the task of separating two drunken combatants and in giving orders to a man who according to the Captain's own testimony, was beastly drunk; that the assault was incident to the drunken brawl between accused and another man, and not of premeditated, wilful, evil intent upon his Captain; and further, that the accused was almost, if not quite, irresponsible, when he committed the assault, although this irresponsible condition was the consequence of his own wrong doing. . . . (S. O. 10, D. G., Jan. 12.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JAN. 26.

A. A. Surg. Harold W. Cowper, to San Juan, Porto Rico. Leave, one month, to 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 3d Cav. Capt. John K. Waring and Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., will join their regiment.

Capt. William H. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., will join his regiment.

1st Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., will join his regiment.

The following decision has been made: Transportation.—Officers being transported on Army transports shall not take the rooms of the Masters and Quartermasters on the ships.

Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, to Angel Island, Cal.

2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for duty of a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability, his retirement as a 1st Lieutenant is announced, to date from Sept. 16, 1898.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Harold B. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 26.

Capt. F. Chester Harding, C. E., from duty at the Military Academy, after the graduation of the first class in February, will proceed to Grand Rapids and relieve Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., of duties transferred to him in May, 1898, by Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend, C. E.

1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., will proceed to Annilston.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Manning, 14th Inf., is extended two months.

1st Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., will proceed to Annilston.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cav.), to the 1th Cav., Troop L, to date from Sept. 23, 1898, vice McDonald, promoted; 1st Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop F, to date from Oct. 16, 1898, vice Cornish, promoted; Capt. Frederick Marsh (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 1st Art.), to the 6th Art. Battery A, to date from Oct. 7, 1898, vice Honeycutt, deceased; 1st Lieut. T. N. Horn (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art.), to the 1st Art. Battery L, to date from Oct. 7, 1898, vice Marsh, promoted; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Humphreys (promoted from Major, 12th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date from Dec. 23, 1898, vice Porter, retired; Maj. Charles H. Noble (promoted from Captain, 16th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., to date from Oct. 4, 1898, vice Mooton, promoted; Maj. John P. Stretch (promoted from Captain, 10th Inf.), to the 8th Inf., to date from Nov. 1, 1898, vice Van Horn, promoted; Maj. William P. Rogers (promoted from Captain, 17th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., to date from Dec. 15, 1898, vice Stouch, retired; Maj. Henry Seton (promoted from Captain, 4th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date Dec. 23, 1898, vice Humphreys, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

The bill, S. 5027, to correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Captain, 11th Inf., passed the Senate in the committee of the whole. It provides that in order to correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Captain, 11th Inf., his name be placed next below that of Wallis O. Clark, Captain, 12th Inf. Mr. Lodge explained that Congress last year passed an act correcting this officer's rank. It was passed in general terms. He had to choose between taking his examination for promotion or going to Cuba. He went to Cuba. The result was that he lost seventy numbers by not remaining to take his examination. The correction of the rank is recommended by the Adjutant General, by the Committee on Military Affairs, and by all the officers in the regiment with which he took part. The bill is merely to make effective an act which Congress passed last year.

The Senate also passed S. R. 223, directing the Secretary of War to cause the necessary survey to be made of the channel connecting Texas City with Galveston Harbor, and to submit an estimate for the improvement of the same.

The House passed the bill, H. R. 10036 to restore Capt. Robt. W. Dowdy to the active list of the Army.

In the Senate Mr. Fenton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 4306) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers who were graduates of West Point Military Academy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1810).

Mr. Chandler said: "There is on the Calendar the bill (S. 5006) to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain. The bill was reported by me favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs without amendment. Amendments should have been reported, and I now report the amendments and ask that the bill be reprinted as it is proposed to amend it."

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 4993) authorizing the President to nominate Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton to be a Major General, U. S. A. and to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of that grade.

Mr. Hale presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, together with a report of the Board on the course in naval architecture, relative to the importance of providing for a thorough course in naval architecture at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. He moved that the letter and

accompanying report be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5027) to correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Captain, 11th Inf., U. S. A., reported it without amendment.

Mr. Tillman submitted an amendment relative to the appointment or employment under the Government of those who served in foreign waters or on foreign soil in the military or naval service of the United States during the Spanish-American war, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gallinger, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a hearing on the bill (S. 5024) to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary, with the request that it be printed, with a paper attached relating to the same subject. I move that 1,000 copies of the statement be printed for the use of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Chandler introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of Admiral of the Navy. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Warren presented the petition of Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, Neb., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 5223) providing for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, and making an appropriation therefor.

In the House the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported H. R. 1573, granting a pension to Julia Walke, widow of Rear Adml. Henry Walke, at the rate of \$100 per month, with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1784).

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., relating to the replacement of ordnance and ordnance stores surrendered by the several States for the prosecution of the war with Spain, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kyle presented a joint resolution and memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, requesting the Congress of the United States to make Fort Meade, S. D., a regimental post with permanent brick or stone barracks and officers' quarters. He said: "I will state that last year I secured an amendment to an appropriation bill appropriating \$30,000 for this purpose, and had the assurance that other amounts would be appropriated this year and the succeeding year until \$100,000, the sum deemed sufficient for permanent structures at this post, is provided."

Mr. Deboe (by request) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 11022) for the reorganization of the Army of the United States. He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Army reorganization bill providing for the rank of 2d Lieutenant for veterinary surgeons in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Marsh, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (H. R. 11717) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, accompanied by a report (No. 1792).

Mr. Turley presented resolutions and exhibits adopted by Frank Cheatham Bivouac Association, Confederate Soldiers of Tennessee, Division at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1899, remonstrating against the proposition for the United States to pension former Confederate soldiers, and in reference to caring for the graves of former Confederate soldiers. These resolutions show that the Southern States are annually appropriating more than \$1,000,000 in providing for the Confederate soldiers, and that the bodies of dead Confederate soldiers have been gathered in Confederate cemeteries, where they are being cared for.

In a report recommending the passage of the bill to promote Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, to Commodore on the retired list, the House Committee call attention to his distinguished services at the time of the Samoan hurricane of March, 1899, in which he incurred the disability for which he was retired. The committee say: "The facts show that this case is indeed one of peculiar merit."

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a copy of a communication addressed to the Adjutant of the 23d Infantry, Manila, Philippine Islands, by Sergt. Maj. John E. Orr (with 29 years' service), suggesting that the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, creating a retired list for enlisted men, as amended by the act approved Sept. 30, 1890, be further amended to read: "That if said enlisted man had war service with the Army in the field, or in the Navy or Marine Corps in active service, either as Volunteer or Regular during the War of the Rebellion or during the war with Spain, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired, and that in computing service in the war with Spain such war service shall be computed from the 21st day of April, 1898."

Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.) Jan. 20 gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, giving soldiers in the war with Spain the same preference in the matter of appointments in the executive offices of the Government that is now given to the ex-soldiers of the Civil War.

Some officers on the retired list are much disturbed to find that the Navy Personnel bill as it passed the House reduces their pay. For example, a Chief Engineer of the Navy, of the grade of Lieutenant Commander, retired after twenty years' service, receives \$3,150 a year. The bill provides that the pay of the Navy shall be the same as that of officers of the same relative rank in the Army, and the Marine Corps. The relative rank of a Chief Engineer with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, is that of Major, and the highest pay of a Major of the Army, on the retired list, is \$2,625. All previous bills of this character have contained a proviso that nothing in the bill shall reduce the pay of retired officers. As the Senate is amending the new bill it would be well to add a proviso of this sort, to which there would seem to be no objection. Very few officers will be affected by such a proviso, but the right of even the few should be respected.

On Wednesday Senator Chandler introduced a bill which was read and referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs, authorizing the President to revive the grade of Admiral of the Navy. The bill provides that the selection of the officer shall be by the President and that he shall not be retired except upon his own application. No reference is made to Rear Admiral Dewey, but it is known that the bill is introduced for the purpose of securing the rank for him.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 227: Authorizing the President to appoint Osborne W. Diegnan a cadet to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

S. R. 228—Mr. Mason: Authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain laborers, workmen, workwomen and mechanics at United States arsenals and stations 50 per cent. additional for work performed in excess of eight hours per diem.

S. R. 229—Mr. Frye: Recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue Cutter Service, his officers and men of the Bear; also the heroic services of

Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers.

S. R. 232—Mr. Tillman: Gives those serving in the Spanish-American War the same preference for appointment or employment under the Government as is accorded by various regulations, orders and rules of the several Executive Departments of the Government to veterans of the Rebellion. "That for the purposes of this resolution the term 'veteran' shall include those persons who served two enlistments during the War of the Rebellion, those who served at the front during the War of the Rebellion, and those who were honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty."

S. 5027: An act to correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Captain, 11th Inf., U. S. A.

S. 5284—Mr. Gear: Relating to cannon and ordnance captured in the war with Spain.

S. 5290—Mr. Kenney: Authorizing the President to nominate Brig. Gen. Hamilton B. Hawkins, retired, to be a Major General, U. S. A., and to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of that grade.

S. 5308—To correct the military record of Thomas Wayne.

S. 5311—Mr. Pritchard: Providing for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 5335—Mr. Perkins: To amend the laws relating to obstructions to navigation and for the protection of life and property from dangerous practices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill (S. 5336) to establish a training school for Army cooks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 5352—Mr. Chandler: That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to send to the Senate a statement showing as to each of the classes at the Naval Academy since the year 1866, the number of cadets who entered, the number who successfully finished the four years' course, the number who finally graduated at the end of six years, and the number who received commissions in the naval service; also a separate statement showing the number entering, graduating, and receiving commissions in the Navy who belonged to any special class of cadet engineers.

H. R. 330—Mr. Hager: Authorizing the President to appoint Osman Delgnan a naval cadet at Annapolis.

H. R. 340—Mr. Stallings (for Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama): Authorizing the employment of trained women nurses in the hospitals of the United States during war in the proportion of not less than one-half of one per cent. of the number of men in the Army. It provides for nursing, serving commission, superintendent of women nurses at \$3,000 a year; an assistant superintendent, \$2,000 a year; chiefs of nurses, \$55 a month; head nurses, \$50 per month, and assistant nurses, \$40 per month; all graduates of general hospital training schools. The superintendent is to formulate rules for the government of the nursing service. The nurses are to have transportation and necessary expenses when traveling on public business. That the nurses herein provided for, except superintendent of nurses and the assistant superintendents of nurses, shall be entitled to subsistence, uniforms, laundry and medical attendance, nursing, and medicines during illness.

H. R. 342—Mr. Lantz: Providing for immediate discharge of the Volunteers and for a temporary military establishment.

H. R. 11711—Mr. Lantz: To perpetuate the memory of officers and soldiers killed in battle.

H. R. 11715—Mr. McCleary: To authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave on furlough.

H. R. 11770—Mr. Griffin: To provide for the employment of women nurses in military hospitals of the Army.

H. R. 11698—Mr. Heatwole: For the promotion on the retired list of 1st Lieut. Asa F. Abbott, U. S. A.

Mr. Sulzer offered as an amendment to the Army Bill: Providing for immediate discharge of the Volunteers and for a temporary military establishment.

Mr. Hilborn submitted the following resolution: Whereas, the Army and Navy of the United States have adopted, and are now using shoulder rifles of different calibers, so that the ammunition provided for the Army and Navy cannot be used interchangeably; and whereas, there seems to be no good reason why the rifles of the Army and Navy should not have a uniform caliber; and, whereas, in case of hostilities such difference of caliber may create confusion and become an element of weakness to our armed forces; Therefore Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized and directed to appoint a special committee, to consist of five members of the House, to investigate this matter and devise a plan for bringing about uniformity in the caliber of shoulder rifles used in the Army and Navy of the United States.

THE LACK OF OFFICERS.

So far as we have observed, many of our line regiments are somewhat embarrassed for lack of commissioned officers present for duty, and the inconvenience is doubtless more felt now that the enlisted strength is at the maximum. (Troop of Cavalry 100, Battery of Heavy Artillery 200, Battery Field Artillery 173, and Company of Infantry 106.) Taking as an example, the 24th U. S. Inf., a late roster of which is at hand, might be cited, although it is a little better off in this respect than some regiments.

Co. A, Capt. B. W. Leavell and 2d Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, on duty with company; 1st Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., on sick leave.

Co. B, Capt. H. Wygant commanding company, and 2d Lieut. Wm. L. Murphy with company; 1st Lieut. J. H. Wholley on detached service.

Co. C, Capt. W. H. W. James, commanding company, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Geiger, with company; 1st Lieut. C. E. Teyman on detached service.

Co. D, Capt. A. C. Ducaut, commanding company, and 2d Lieut. D. F. Keller, with company; 1st Lieut. H. G. Lyon on detached service.

Co. E, Captain, vacant; 2d Lieut. S. Howland, on duty with company; 1st Lieut. G. S. Cartwright, on detached service.

Co. F, Capt. C. J. Crane on detached service; 1st Lieut. W. P. Jackson and 2d Lieut. R. E. Frith on duty with company.

Co. G, Capt. J. J. Brereton on detached service; 1st Lieut. H. B. Nelson commanding company; 2d Lieutenant vacant.

Co. H, Capt. A. A. Angur and 2d Lieut. C. H. Miller on duty with company; 1st Lieut. G. H. McMaster on detached service.

Co. I, Capt. J. E. Brett commanding company, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Moss and 2d Lieut. D. McNulta on duty with company.

Co. K, Capt. Wm. Black on detached service; 1st Lieut. A. A. Cabaniss and 2d Lieut. O. S. Lincoln on duty with company.

Co. L, Capt. H. W. Hovey commanding company, and 1st Lieut. I. C. Jenks on duty with company; 2d Lieutenant vacant.

Co. M, Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., on sick leave; 1st Lieut. W. R. Dashiell commanding company and 2d Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., on duty with company.

The same condition of things is shown on the roster of the 20th Inf., which we publish elsewhere.

The Laffin & Rand Powder Co. issue a neat calendar with a picture of a sailor from the Oregon heading it. He stands with his arm resting on a heavy gun and carries in his hand a scroll carrying the words Manila, Santiago, Porto Rico.

A HINT FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

In the debate on the Navy Personnel bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Mahon, referring to the provision giving Navy officers who voluntarily retire one grade higher on the retired list, said:

"Gentlemen say that officers have served in the Navy for twenty-five, thirty, or forty years without promotion. I know officers in the Regular Army who were Captains twenty-eight years ago, men who have been out on the frontiers and who have seen the hardest kind of service, and they are Captains yet. I know men who were 1st Lieutenants in the Regular Army fifteen years ago, men who were wounded at Pine Ridge and in other Indian fights, officers who were on the hills around Santiago in that desperate battle, who are Lieutenants still, while other men from civil life and Army life, men who had political pull, were moved over them and are to-day holding the rank of Captain and of Major and of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army or on staff in the Volunteer Army. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to do what is right by the Navy. I do not object to the bill. I am simply giving notice that when the Army bill is brought in, the same justice should be meted out to the officers in the Army that you do to the retired officers of the Navy to-day, and provide that when war is on under your law, they can be assigned to duty. There are retired Brigadier Generals, Majors, and Captains of the Regular Army, and under the law there is not one place that the Secretary of War can give an assignment to a Regular Army officer in the field. The only places to which they can be assigned are those of superintendents of Soldiers' Homes.

"During this war many officers in full activity and health, officers who had reached 64 years of age, officers who had commanded regiments and brigades and knew all about it, had to stand aside because the law provided that the Secretary of War should not assign them to duty in the field. I will support this bill, but when the Regular Army bill comes in I want to have provision made that a Regular Army officer on the retired list by operation of law, if he is able and competent and willing to go into the service in time of war, shall have that privilege on full pay."

Mr. Cox also said: "Why make this discrimination in favor of the Navy? Why not confer on the Army the same privilege? It is no use saying that each branch of the service performs its duty faithfully and well in conflict. We all know that. But I want to emphasize this position, that you are, in this bill, providing that a naval officer may retire and draw the full pay of his rank, which is about equivalent to three-fourths of the pay of the next higher grade which the bill permits him to draw, and yet no provision is made whatever for the Army. Why will you distinguish between the officers of the Navy and the officers of the Army? I cannot for my life see any difference between them."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Sarah Dick, aged 80, a noted nurse in the War of the Rebellion, who was wounded while assisting her husband, Capt. William Dick, 5th Ohio Infantry, from the field at Chancellorsville after he had received a fatal wound, died in Cincinnati, Jan. 20, of the grip.

Gen. Frederick William Partridge, a gallant officer of Volunteers during the Civil War, brevetted for gallantry at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, and Ringgold Gap, died at Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 22.

The Rev. Geo. I. Wood (father of Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, U. S. V., Captain, 5th U. S. Art.), died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1899, in the 86th year of his age.

The Rev. William R. Babcock, D. D., father of Mrs. Poland, widow of Gen. J. S. Poland, U. S. A., and grandfather of Lieut. W. B. Poland, and Mrs. Greble, wife of Capt. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. V., died at Philadelphia, Jan. 22.

The Russian General, Michael Annenkov, who rose to sudden prominence a few years ago by building 500 miles of railway through Turkestan, died Jan. 22. Afterward he was employed on the Siberian line which, in fact, owes its present state of forwardness largely to his energy.

Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A., retired, who died Jan. 15, at Milwaukee, Wis., served for a few months in 1861 as Captain, 1st Missouri Infantry, and on Aug. 5 of that year was appointed Captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He served with gallantry and ability during the war, received the brevet of Major for gallantry at Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and was retired Nov. 1, 1867, with the rank of Colonel, on account of wounds received in the line of duty. A Milwaukee paper, referring to the death, says: "Col. Yates was as brave as a true soldier during his last sickness. Surrounded by his wife and his three children, he talked so cheerfully, after he knew that his fate was inevitable, that instead of a gloomy sick chamber it might be called a place of sweet tranquility."

SWEARING IN THE CHILDREN.

Col. Allen C. Bakewell, representing Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of New York, is now distributing American flags to the 551 public and private schools in Porto Rico. He visits each schoolhouse and makes a personal presentation of the Stars and Stripes. At all public schools the children, in receiving the emblems, first give the military salute, and then with their right hands uplifted repeat the pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

For the primary children, the pledge reads:

"I give my hand, my head, my heart to my country. One country, one people, one flag."

At the close of all the exercises the children in unison sing "America." Each school also gets a certificate, printed in both English and Spanish, reading in part: "Lafayette Post, in common with all our citizens, feels a deep interest in the welfare of the people of our beautiful island of Porto Rico. It desires that Porto Rican youth shall speedily follow our custom to venerate and love this flag. This flag insures not only the protection of liberty and the rights of all who live under it, but also religious freedom, security of rights and property, with the happiness and prosperity that come from honest work."

The War Department has issued invitations to the leading shipping concerns of all nations to bid for transporting the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines from Manila to Spain. According to the treaty signed at Paris the United States is required to send these prisoners home without waiting for ratification of the treaty by the Senate. Bids will be opened on Feb. 1, at New York and San Francisco.

GENERAL SUMNER'S PROMOTION.

Extracts from the despatches which passed between the Secretary of War and Gen. Shafter relative to the promotion of Gen. Ludlow and Sumner, have been published in New York. They purport to be taken from the official despatches which have been published "for the exclusive use" of the President's Commission. When the list came it did not contain the names of Brig. Gens. Sumner and Ludlow, though both of these officers had been recommended warmly by their division commander, and all other general officers who participated in the campaign as brigade commanders were recommended by Gen. Shafter. The correspondence shows that on July 25 Secretary Alger sent this telegram to Gen. Shafter: "Some friends of Gen. Sumner wonder that he is not recommended for promotion with others. What was his service in the campaign?"

No answer to this despatch was received up to Aug. 15, when Secretary Alger again called the attention of Gen. Shafter to his inquiry about Gen. Sumner. "Do you not think it would be wise in you," said the Secretary in his telegram, marked personal, "to recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion to be Major Generals? Of course, can hold the rank but a little time, and to promote the one without the other will seem severe. Have they not fairly earned it?" To this despatch Gen. Shafter on the following day sent this reply: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898, 3:10 P. M."

"The Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: 'Recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion. Will give reasons for not recommending Sumner heretofore when I see you. All adverse criticism came from persons at latter's headquarters. Probably it is wise to make the recommendations you suggest, in view of the fact that the war, so far as Spain is concerned, began and ended with the campaign in which these officers took part. There are some other officers—old and faithful men—who fought gallantly, and who are richly deserving of consideration. Had intended to recommend them in my report, but will do so now. They are equally meritorious as those who have heretofore been recommended, and their promotion will give them the opportunity of going out of the service as contented men. I hope you will be able to bring it about.'"

The receipt of this despatch was followed by the transmission to the Senate of the nominations of Sumner and Ludlow to be Major Generals of Volunteers.

This episode would not advance beyond the triviality of personal gossip were it not for the whisper that one of the reasons for Gen. Shafter's omission of Gen. Sumner's name was that Sumner was so anxious to get into the fight that he started his men to the front too soon, and thus disarranged some of Gen. Shafter's plans. Who was responsible for the order to halt on the El Pozo road and let the cavalry go by, which nettled Gen. Kent so much and delayed him forty minutes, has never been revealed. Decidedly the cavalry was pushing in Cuba. It seized the first battle from Lawton and the right of way from Kent. Both Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Young assume the responsibility for the former, but we believe no one has fathered the latter.

CAMP SHIPP, ANNISTON, ALA.

Camp Shipp, Jan. 23, 1899.

The War Department has again changed the designation of the troops at Camp Shipp. By a recent order the 4th Corps was abolished, and the 2d U. S. Infantry, 3d Alabama, and 4th Wisconsin were made into a brigade and assigned to the 2d Corps, while the 3d Tennessee and 4th Kentucky, now being mustered out are placed under the command of the commander of Camp Shipp—Gen. Royal T. Frank.

The date fixed by the mustering officers for the muster out of the 3d Tennessee is Jan. 31. The date for the 4th Kentucky has not been fixed, but will probably be a week or ten days later.

Gen. Frank has left for Washington, where he goes as a member of the Eagan court martial. He expects to return within a week. Lieut. Lyons, 2d Art., his Aide, accompanied him.

Capt. Carey A. A. G. (Lieutenant, 16th Infantry), is in charge of the Adjutant General's Office in the absence of Maj. Davis and Lieut. Lyons.

Maj. Davis is at present on leave.

The 2d U. S. Infantry has received orders to prepare for service in Cuba—in the province of Santa Clara. It is expected that it will remain here, however, until all of the Volunteers here are mustered out. In that case the regiment will not reach Cuba much before the last of February. In Santa Clara province the regiment will be under the command of Gen. John C. Bates, its Colonel, who, it is understood, has applied to have the regiment sent to his department. The families of the married officers present with the regiment will probably accompany them, if it is learned that accommodations can be found for them. Maj. Dempsey is still in command of the regiment, and will probably take it to Cuba, as the Lieutenant Colonel is also a general officer at present in Cuba. The War Department has been requested to order absent officers to join the regiment prior to its departure.

Capt. Ekin, Q. M., U. S. V., has been relieved from duty here and ordered to one of the camps in Georgia.

Lieut. Bell, recently transferred from the 12th Infantry to the 2d Infantry, is on sick leave and has not yet joined.

Lieut. Lenihan, 2d Inf., has joined from a fifteen days' sick leave.

Gen. G. S. Carpenter is in command of the troops here in the absence of Gen. Frank.

Gen. L. S. Colby is absent on leave in Washington.

Maj. Woodbury, Chief Engr., U. S. V., has been ordered to Cuba. He will report to Gen. Wood at Santiago.

Col. Seaman, 4th Wisconsin, is absent on leave at Milwaukee.

Col. R. L. Bullard, 3d Alabama, was recently in Washington on a short leave.

An order in council, dated Nov. 29, establishes the following as the future numbers of the ranks named upon the active list of the British Navy: Flag officers, 80; Admirals of the fleet, 3; Admirals, 12; Vice-Admirals, 22; Rear Admirals, 43; Captains, 245; Commanders, 380; Lieutenants (including Lieutenants for navigating duties), 1,550; Chief gunners and Chief Boatswains (including 10 officers holding such rank by virtue of their appointments), 100; chief carpenters, 20; gunners and Boatswains, 1,150; carpenters, 240. The rate of increase in the executive lists is to be as follows: Flag officers, one each year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1899; Captains, annual increase of four in 1898, five in 1899, five in 1900, and so on in each succeeding three years; Commanders, six each year, commencing with 1898.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Admiral Makarof, one of the most esteemed chiefs of the Russian construction department, says: "Although the question whether a 15,000-ton armored ship or a 3,000-ton unarmored cruiser is the most powerful unit in combat can only be answered in favor of the former, there can be no doubt that four 3,000-ton unarmored cruisers are more advantageous than one 15,000-ton ship. He thinks that Cervera's defeat at Santiago proves this, for the Spanish ships were suitably armored, and yet were not saved. Their defeat was due to the conditions—the lack of confidence, the deficiencies of the gunners, the want of munitions of war, and too few guns. Nor did armor save the position at Lissa, nor the Chinese fleet at Yalu. In a naval combat, it is necessary to count on the force of weapons rather than on the protection. "Put more of artillery and of torpedoes on your ships, arm them to the masthead or the figurehead, and cast to the wind armor plating, for armor will not assure the victory—it can at best delay defeat. For such an insignificant end it is idle to increase the size and cost of ships threefold." There is no ambiguity in his views, and they explain why the new cruisers for Russia, instead of being armor plated ships of 19 and 20 knot speed like the Rurik and Rosaya are ships of 3,000 tons, with speed up to 25 knots, as in the case of the Vesbogat Schichan. Even the 6,000-ton ships are to go 23 to 23½ knots, so that everything is to be secondary to speed except gun powder.

The Garibaldians commemorated the anniversary of the battle of Dijon by a dinner at Rome, Jan. 21. Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian Liberator, made a speech, in which he declared that the Garibaldians were invited to take part in the war of the United States against Spain for the deliverance of Cuba, but they refused the invitation, not being certain that the United States really desired the independence of Cuba. It is a pity to see a man who occupies his position giving himself to such nonsense, which, coming from him, will be believed in Italy.

Russia is preparing to secure her hold in Asiatic waters. She has there two battleships, six first-class cruisers, one cruiser, two armored gunboats and five old gunboats. Many vessels now building on the Neva are intended for Asiatic waters. It is stated that no addition will be made to the vessels in hand in the Black Sea until the question of the free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by Russian warships has been settled.

After the sensational report that the Germans had secretly prepared 1,500 guns for the rearmament of their artillery, the whole work being finished before the world was allowed to know that such a change was in contemplation, it is somewhat startling to learn from a French source that the German artillery still retain their old weapons, and that the adoption of the new system had probably not been sanctioned even in principle. In France, on the other hand, the preparations for the introduction of the new gun had been completed last spring. It was therefore possible to begin the manufacture of the guns at Bourges and Puteaux, the necessary ammunition being at the same time produced on a large scale. The introduction of the new arm has made such rapid progress that in all probability over 480 batteries of the field artillery will be fully equipped with it during the coming spring. In round numbers this will require 3,000 quick-firing guns, 4,500 ammunition carts, and 6,000 other vehicles. These figures are given by the correspondent of the London "Times," whose information is certainly surprising. If the time given for complete equipment is correct the French must be finishing about 10 guns daily.

Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition have mysteriously disappeared from Hounslow Barracks, England. All the circumstances make the disappearance exceptionally strange, since the store is situated at the top of a building in the Barrack Square, to which the ordinary means of entry is by three flights of narrow stairs. Altogether the theory of theft suggests so many difficulties that the disappearance may more plausibly be attributed to bungling—such, for instance, as a mistake in the store books and entries of delivery.

The Spanish Ministry of War has decided to abolish the Military Marshals, to retire half of the unattached Generals, and greatly to reduce the number of officers on the active list.

DISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS.

In a debate on a bill granting an honorable discharge to Lieut. Prentice Holmes, U. S. V., who was dismissed in 1893, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, said:

"Mr. Speaker, enough has been said to show that this is one of the clearest cases for intervention that has ever come within my observation. The charge against this gentleman is not that he played cards, but that he played cards with the enlisted men. If he had gambled with the officers, he would have committed no offence under the peculiar rules of the Army. But because he played at cards with men who had been his friends and neighbors, who had volunteered at the same time he did, he was dismissed from the service in disgrace as 'lacking in proper self-respect.' It may be true that men do not cherish a proper amount of 'self-respect' when they play cards with anybody, but I despise a regulation that calls a man a gentleman when he plays cards with officers and brands him with disgrace because he happens to think that private are as good as officers and plays with them. (Applause.) All there is in this case is that this man played cards with his neighbors, and for that he has been dismissed the service. I desire merely to say that this illustrates the spirit of an army, which is utterly irreconcilable with the spirit of a republic. One punishes equality, and the other encourages it. You can not maintain the discipline of an army unless you do so in direct violation of the spirit of the free institutions of a republic." (Applause.)

This is the sort of rubbish that seems to find favor with a certain class of Congressmen. Probably Mr. Bailey himself would object to playing cards with one of his servants, or a person similarly subject to his authority, when he would not object to a member of Congress. Officers are very properly forbidden to hold too intimate association with the men they must discipline and command, but this does not indicate any lack of respect for them. The appearance of a lot of members playing cards with the pages of Congress would certainly not be a dignified one, in spite of the fact that one of the present Senators was once a page.

On one of the ballots for United States Senator at Salt Lake, Utah, one vote was cast for Martha Hughes Cannon, this being, it is said, the first vote ever cast for a woman for United States Senator. If women get into the Senate punctilious Senators will have to change the usual phrase, "My honorable and learned friend," to "My bewitching and accomplished friend."

THE KRAG AND THE MAUSER.

It was shown in the official tests, published by the War Department, comparing the Belgian Mauser, caliber .30, and the Danish Krag-Jorgensen, caliber .30, that 20 shots could be fired with a good degree of accuracy from either arm in about fifty-four seconds, and that fired at will, that is, without aiming, 20 shots could be fired in about forty seconds. The continuity of fire from either of these arms, used as single loaders (broken clips in the Mauser), was also illustrated by firing 40 shots with a good degree of accuracy in two minutes. The continuity of magazine fire with these arms did not exceed the rate of fire of that of the same arms when employed in the similar test for single fire. An excellent practical test was also made with the two rifles, which were under favorable consideration (the Krag-Jorgensen and the Belgian Mauser), and the record showed that these weapons when handled by a number of men who had never before manipulated the bolt guns and were accustomed only to the Springfield swinging block system, were of such quality that 20 shots could be fired in about one minute and fifty-two or fifty-five seconds with a fair degree of accuracy. Even the reasonable and deliberate rate of fire, ten shots per minute, exhausts the soldier's normal supply of cartridges (120) in about twelve minutes, and indicates that too high an estimate may be put on "rapidity of fire" which, if carried to an extreme, may exhaust the soldier's normal supply of cartridges in about six minutes. This consideration is a new call upon discipline, not merely the obedience which inclines the soldier to heed his officer, but the training which gives him the power to do so, to control himself and act with coolness either at his own initiative or in response to orders. The terrible effectiveness of fire under these conditions, when the entrenched defenders are at rest and covered, and the attacking party is exposed and disturbed by movement, is shown by the fact that firing from near the ground, with the .30 caliber U. S. A. magazine rifle, sighted for an object 550 yards distant, the bullet will not rise above a man's head, hence the whole range is a danger zone. This range is twice the distance passed over in Hawkins' final charge on Fort San Juan, or Chaffee's on the Stone Fort at Canby.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that we have passed from the .70 calibre of the early sixties, through a descending scale of .58, .50, .45 and .30, and that we entered our recent contest with an adversary provided with even a lesser caliber than our own—275—against .30. The modified "Belgian Mauser," now denominated "the Spanish Mauser," closely resembles the arm from which it derives, except it may be, in the matter of caliber. The lesser weight of bullet for the Spanish Mauser, .177 grains, and of caliber, .275, may or may not be found in future tests to compare favorably with the .230 grain .30 caliber bullet of our service rifle, for we are still uncertain when the argument in favor of minor calibers shall reach its legitimate conclusion.

An armored vessel of 4,950 tons of the Kortner class improved has been laid down at Amsterdam for the Netherlands Navy, and, except for the old Konink der Nederlanden, will, with her two projected sisters, be the largest armored vessel in the fleet. Engines of 5,300 horse power, supplied by Yarrow boilers, are to give a speed of sixteen knots, and the coal capacity will be 680 tons, giving range of 6,000 miles at ten knots. The three protected cruisers of the Friesland class improved (Utrecht, Gelderland, and Noord Brabant) are building respectively at Amsterdam, Feijenoord, (Rotterdam), and Flushing. The Gelderland was launched at the end of September.

W. A. Raymond, 99 Fourth avenue, New York City, is issuing a "Pocket Price List," containing illustrations of every equipment and garment which an officer has use for and samples of cloths from which the latter are made. They are sent free of charge upon application.

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MARRIED.

CARTER-WRIGHT.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899, Robert D. Carter, son of Capt. R. G. Carter, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Helen Wright.

ESTES-FARRELL.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 28, 1898, Lieut. Geo. H. Estes, 24th U. S. Inf., to Miss Fannie Farrell.

MENELL-HAMPTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1899, Lieut. Clarence H. Menell, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Elise Hampton.

MURRAY-MARIX.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11, 1899, Lieut. Bert Harmon Murray, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss Edith Abele Albers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albers.

MURRAY-MARIX.—At Salt Lake City, Jan. 14, 1899, Mr. David Murray, to Miss Olga Gertrude Marix, sister of Lieut. A. T. Marix, U. S. Marine Corps, and niece of Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marix, U. S. N.

PRINGLE-PHYTHIAN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25, 1899, Ensign Joel E. P. Pringle, U. S. N., to Miss Cordelia Phythian, daughter of Commo. R. L. Phythian, U. S. N.

RICE-McVAY.—At Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21, 1899, Assist-

ant Engineer George B. Rice, U. S. N., to Miss Elizabeth H. McVay.

WELLS-ROMMEL.—On Jan. 25, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Father W. H. Longridge, Benjamin Warner Wells, Jr., Lieut., U. S. N., and Miss Julia Laurette Rommel, of St. Martins, N. B., Canada.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1899, of pneumonia, the Rev. William R. Babcock, D. D., father of Mrs. Poland, wife of the late Gen. J. S. Poland and grandfather of Lieut. W. B. Poland and Mrs. Greble, wife of Capt. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. V.

DENT.—At Oakland, Cal., Jan. 18, 1899, George Dent, brother of the late Gen. Frederick Tracy Dent, U. S. A., and brother-in-law of the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

EDGAR.—Saturday, Jan. 21, at her residence, 54 Peterboro street, Detroit, Mich., Mary S. Edgar, mother of the wife of Capt. A. H. Goodloe, U. S. A., retired.

ESKILDSON.—At Omaha, Neb., Jan. 12, 1899, Henry Samuel Eskildson, son of Doctor and Mrs. H. E. Eskildson. At the time of his death he was a student of the John A. Creighton Medical College of Omaha, and would have graduated in April this year, after completing a four years' course.

FORBES.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 24, 1899, Anna L. Armstrong, wife of Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf.

HOSKINS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 6th inst., Mrs. Jennie D. Hoskins, widow of Lieut. Charles Hoskins, 4th Inf., who fell at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 21, 1846, and mother of Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., U. S. A.

LEVY.—At New York City, Jan. 20, 1899, Mr. Asahel S. Levy, nephew of the late Commo. Uriah P. Levy, U. S. N.

MARKLEY.—At Santiago, Cuba, of malarial fever and peritonitis, Capt. Edward B. Markley, 9th U. S. Vol., son of Maj. A. C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., and son-in-law of Captain John Q. Adams, U. S. A., retired.

MASON.—At Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 12, 1899, Sarah C. Mason, wife of Chief Engineer Henry Mason, U. S. N., retired.

STEVENS.—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 12, 1899, of consumption, Mrs. Katie Bell Stevens, wife of Capt. R. H. Stevens, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Interment at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14, 1899.

WOOD.—On Jan. 9, 1899, at his late residence, 1106 Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., the Rev. George I. Wood, in the 86th year of his age (father of Lieut. Col. O. S. Wood, U. S. Vol., Captain 5th U. S. Art., and of Mrs. W. I. Vinal, of Washington.)

YATES.—At Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15, 1899, Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A., retired.

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The following note on the armament of the Argentine Republic taken from the Buenos Ayres "Standard," shows what tremendous efforts are made to stand strongly in the dangerous quarrel between Chili, Peru and Argentina which has succeeded the Chilean war. Such an array of rapid-fire cannon, machine guns, smokeless powder, rapid-fire rifles, and mountain batteries with real powder in the shells, puts to shame the preparation of our greater Republic for a long expected war." According to the official figures for the current year the Argentine Army is now provided with 738 Krupp cannon, 166 machine guns, 160,000 Argentine new model Mauser rifles, 50,000 ditto carbines, 15,000 revolvers and 60,000 Remington rifles and carbines. There are 72 six-gun field batteries and 33 six-gun mountain batteries, the guns being of 7.5 cm. caliber; 6 six-gun field batteries, with guns of 8 cm. caliber; 6 six-gun

siege batteries with guns of 10.5 cm. caliber and 6 mortar batteries, with six guns each. This makes up the total of 738 guns. The larger number of the field and mountain guns are of the latest Krupp model and all of them are modern Krupp guns. When the United States began its war with Spain it had no such supply of modern field and mountain artillery or of modern small arms, there being only some 60,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles and carbines completed, so, as far as field and mountain guns and small arms are concerned, the Argentine Republic, with 4,250,000 of inhabitants is better prepared for war than was the great nation of the North with 72,000,000 inhabitants a few months ago."

A German physician, Dr. Bittinghoff, was prosecuted and fined 300 marks in a civil court for saying that the German soldiers who took part in the Franco-German

war were inspired merely by "Dutch courage," and that it was the universal practice of their officers to creep under the shelter of hedges.

While the more destructive effects of Krag fire in Cuba, as compared with the Mauser, are almost always ascribed to its greater caliber, it is possible that the difference in range had even a greater influence upon the character of the wounds. The greater number of our men were struck when at a considerable distance, 1,000 yards and more, from the enemy, but the principal volume of our return fire did not begin until we were within 500 yards. The difference in range brings the effects of the fire into two distinctly different classes. Within four or five hundred yards the swift bullets have that shattering effect which has been called explosive. At a thousand yards this result of impact is absent merely because the velocity

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A Madrid despatch informs the world that five Spanish officers have been rewarded by their government for espionage services in the United States during the war, under the leadership of Col. Serrano. Besides communicating information to the government the officers bought and sent to Cuba quantities of ammunition. For this attempt to replace good smokeless powder with American charcoal powder (which was all they could buy here) these men ought to be shot instead of rewarded.

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the conqueror of Porto Rico, had received 6,000 francs for his story of his campaign.—Figaro of Paris.

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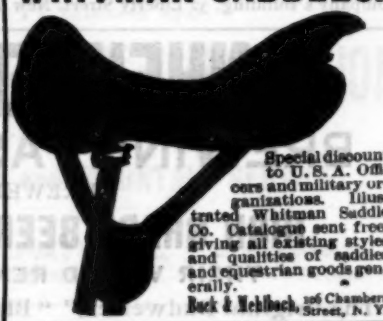


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